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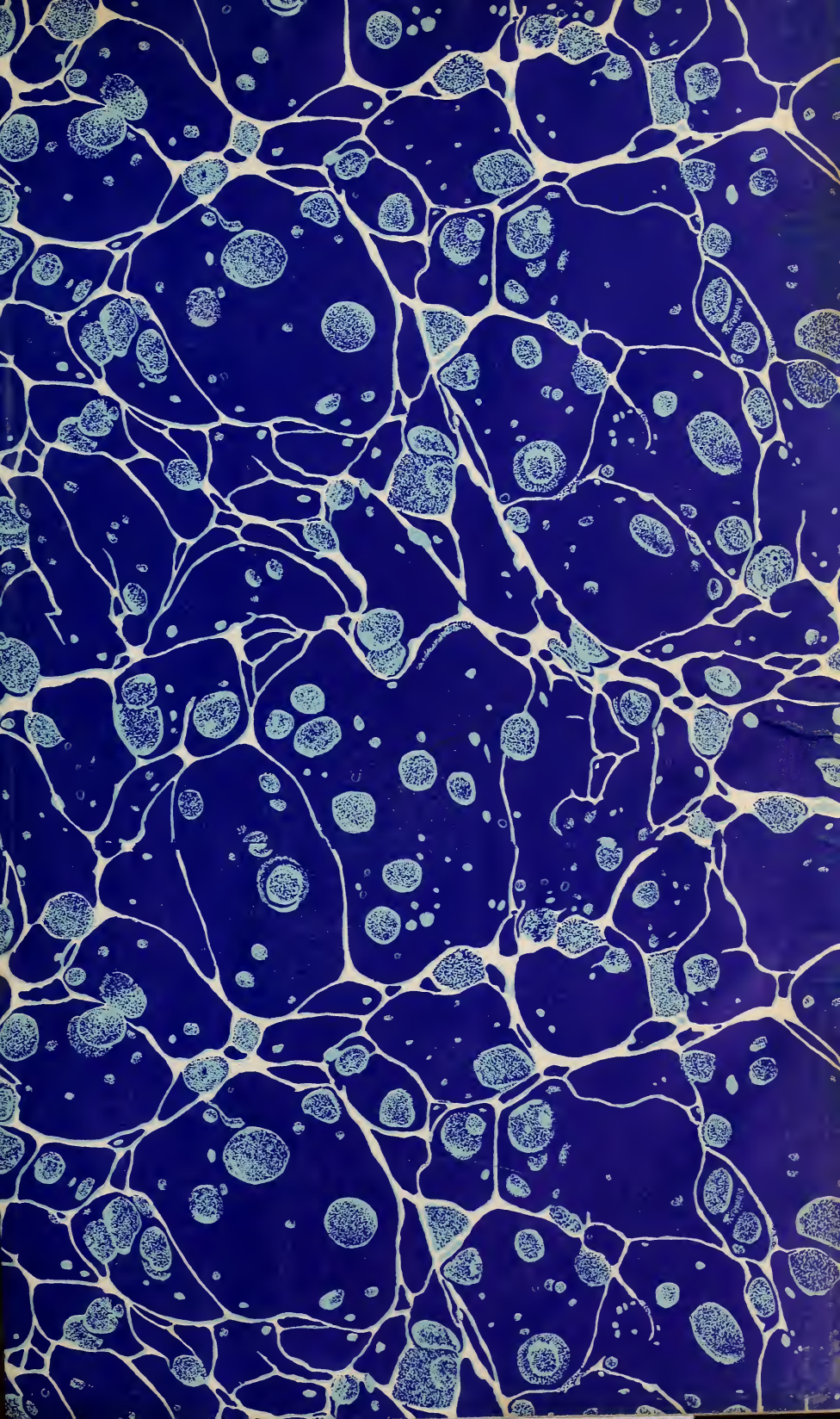


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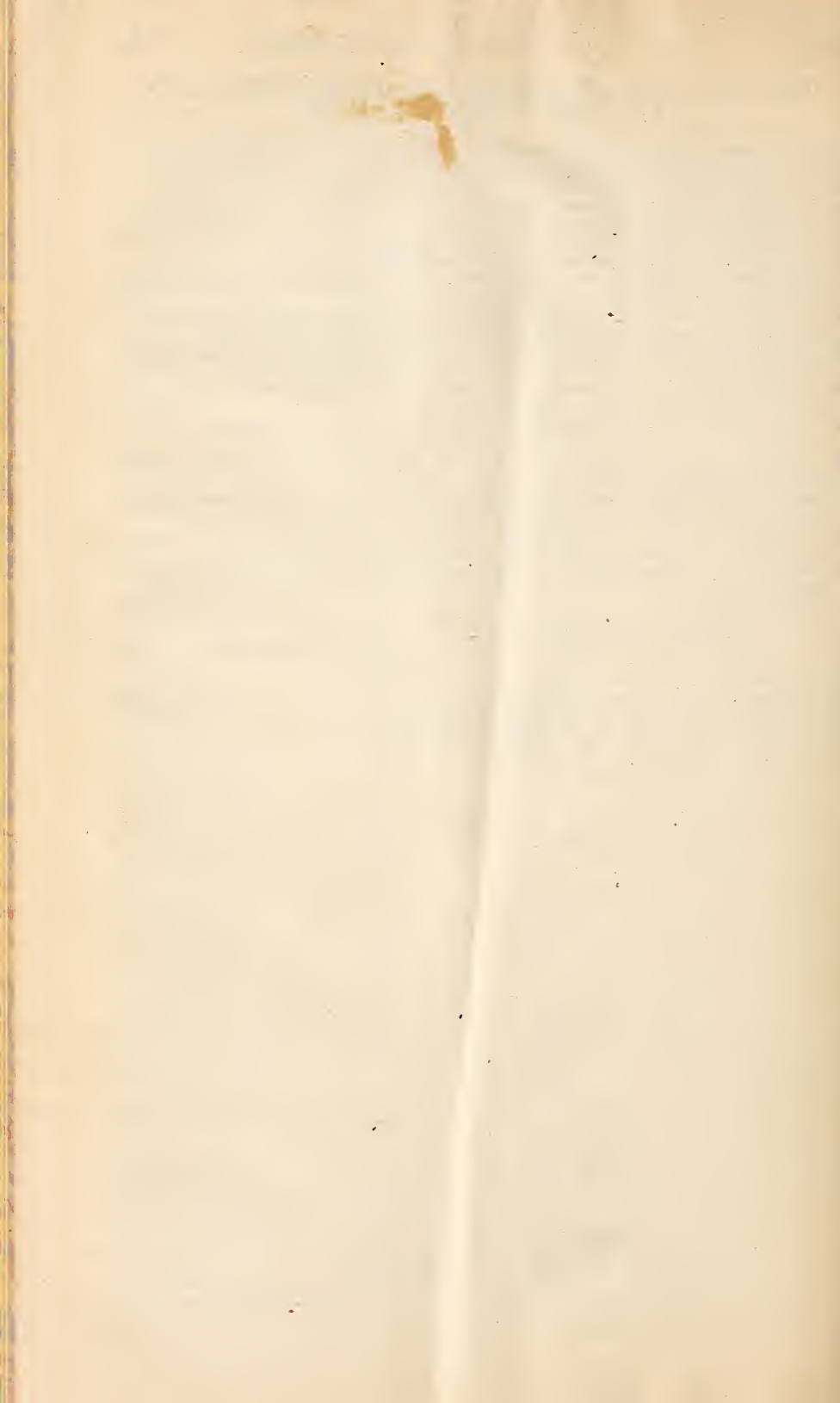


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# United States Department of Agriculture

## PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE, 1930

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## RECORD OF CURRENT WORK JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1930

## THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

The improved conditions previously reported as to the Mediterranean fruit-fly situation in Florida continue to be maintained. Only one infestation has been found during the past six months, that consisting of two infested fruits containing 10 larvæ discovered at a Westmoreland Street address within the city of Orlando on March 4, 1930. The last previous infestation involved one infested fruit found in western Orange County on November 16, 1929.

Owing to the depletion of funds available for carrying on the fruit-fly work, eradication measures were discontinued on January 11 and surveys to determine the extent of infestation were stopped on March 26. The scouting to discover the fruit fly was resumed about the middle of June, but all the spraying, clean-up, and other eradication measures carried on since early in January have been on a volunteer basis except as to such clean-up as was required as a condition of movement of Florida products. During the summer of 1930, poison bait sprays were voluntarily applied by a large proportion of the citrus growers of the State. The materials needed being provided by the State plant board and the work supervised by the clearing-house association and private corporations; the growers themselves supplied the labor.

Orchard inspection in States outside of Florida was continued in Alabama during January and part of February, and in Mississippi was continued into April. This work, from its inception in June, 1929, to date, is summarized in Table 1.



TABLE 1.—*Orchards inspected for Mediterranean fruit fly in Southern States outside Florida, June 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930*

State	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March to June	Total
Alabama.....	592	4,896	3,407	160	185	324	225	22	14	0	9,825
Arkansas.....	10	1,471	1,398	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,053
Georgia.....	5,893	10,975	11,728	133	78	0	0	0	0	0	28,807
Louisiana.....	1,093	2,304	3,271	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	6,758
Mississippi.....	4,683	8,610	2,600	169	168	193	40	33	42	140	16,678
New Mexico.....	0	187	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346
North Carolina.....	2,639	881	3,464	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,108
South Carolina.....	217	593	1,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011
Tennessee.....	0	51	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
Texas.....	15	769	515	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,966
Total.....	15,142	30,737	28,042	1,427	431	517	355	55	56	140	76,902

The progress of the eradication measures in Florida during the first 11 days of January, together with a summary of the entire campaign, is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Approximate figures showing the progress of eradication measures, April 6, 1929, to June 30, 1930*

Item	Apr. 6 to Dec. 31, 1929	January, 1930 <sup>1</sup>	Total
Citrus clean-up in infested areas: <sup>2</sup>			
Total citrus acreage.....			120,157
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 12 times.....acres.....	466,719	5,284	472,003
Citrus fruit destroyed.....boxes.....	608,547	393	608,940
Citrus clean-up outside of infested areas:			
Cleaned first time.....acres.....	55,220	6,627	61,847
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 9 times.....do.....	158,785	21,379	180,164
Citrus fruit destroyed.....boxes.....	21,002	3,980	24,982
Noncitrus clean-up in infested areas:			
Total cultivated noncitrus acreage.....acres.....			160,775
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 5 times.....do.....	325,418	0	325,418
Noncitrus fruit destroyed.....boxes.....	27,145	0	27,145
Vegetables destroyed.....do.....	50,499	0	50,499
Noncitrus clean-up outside of infested areas:			
Cleaned first time.....acres.....	9,743	59	9,802
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 3 times.....do.....	9,994	59	10,053
Clean-up of uncultivated lands in infested areas:			
Total uncultivated lands.....do.....			803,945
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 5 times.....do.....	1,000,544	0	1,000,544
Clean-up of uncultivated lands outside of infested areas:			
Cleaned first time.....do.....	2,056	0	2,056
Total cleaned and re-cleaned 1 to 3 times.....do.....	2,414	0	2,414
Spraying in eradication area:			
Areas sprayed, including infested areas.....do.....	2,351,291	1,283	2,352,574
Materials used:			
Sugar.....pounds.....	2,250,014	676	2,250,690
Molasses and sirup.....gallons.....	361,238	137	361,375
Lead arsenate.....pounds.....	290,987	105	291,092

<sup>1</sup> Work stopped Jan. 11, 1930.

<sup>2</sup> "Infested areas" include all areas or zones designated at any time as "infested," whether or not they had been released at the time of the report.

Statistical statements showing the quantities of host fruits, vegetables, and nursery stock certified, and the extent of the inspection of vehicles and baggage moved from the eradication and regulated area, are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3.—Quantities of host fruits, vegetables, and nursery stock certified, and violations intercepted, January 1 to June 30, 1930

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
<b>Certified material:</b>							
Interstate shipments in car lots—							
Grapefruit.....cars..	2,104	2,011	2,464	1,310	24	23	7,936
Oranges and tangerines...do..	4,208	3,544	2,623	793	7	3	11,178
Mixed (including limes)...do..	1,463	1,299	930	326	5	1	3,994
Total citrus.....do.....	7,775	6,824	6,017	2,429	36	27	23,108
Noncitrus fruits.....do.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vegetables.....do.....	338	829	1,739	2,013	3,397	845	9,161
Exports from bonded cold storage (Jacksonville)—							
Grapefruit.....cars..	38	73	32	9	0	0	
Oranges.....do.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Mixed.....do.....	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Intrastate shipments—							
Grapefruit.....do.....	145	153	70	38	0	0	406
Oranges and tangerines...do.....	14	20	12	29	0	0	75
Mixed.....do.....	9	25	12	15	1	0	62
Vegetables.....do.....	2	4	7	3	3	0	19
Total intrastate shipments.....cars..	170	202	101	85	4	0	562
Interstate shipments, less than car lots by express—							
Citrus.....boxes..	43,861	80,263	62,970	11,696	101	353	205,244
Noncitrus.....do.....	44	12	14	28	36	244	378
Vegetables.....do.....	25,954	26,732	40,373	37,451	67,865	29,328	227,703
Nursery stock, plants, roots, etc., interstate.....boxes..	16,542	49,838	21,584	12,451	4,449	3,998	108,862
Miscellaneous.....do.....	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
Intrastate shipments, highway movement—							
Citrus.....trucks..	3,414	4,431	3,680	1,273	41	19	12,858
Vegetables.....do.....	0	0	0	59	247	155	461
Sterilization of citrus by—							
Heat method.....cars..	917	851	587	22	0	0	2,377
Cold method (Florida)...do.....	19	34	3	1	14	8	79
Cold method (North)...do.....	27	13	230	284	0	0	554
<b>Violations:</b>							
Express shipments intercepted at Jacksonville and returned to shipper as violations of regulations—							
Without permit.....boxes..	105	122	157	130	114	51	679
Improper permit.....do.....	113	3	44	34	114	26	334
Not standard container...do.....	18	3	0	3	0	0	24
Ripe tomatoes.....do.....	121	0	0	0	0	0	121
Concealed shipments.....do.....	0	8	0	1	0	0	9
Improper destination.....do.....	56	11	4	15	8	13	107
Miscellaneous.....do.....	66	0	1	5	2	1	75
Irregularities corrected and passed.....boxes..	18	136	1	31	91	140	417
Total express violations.....do.....	497	283	207	219	329	231	1,766
Freight shipments—permit irregularities corrected and passed.....car lots..	115	22	22	24	15	8	206

TABLE 4.—*Summary of inspection, under Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine, of vehicles and baggage leaving the eradication area*

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Eradication area border patrol:							
Vehicles inspected.....number..	425, 922	330, 805	366, 366	313, 699	258, 030	243, 845	1, 938, 667
Vehicles in which fruit was found.....number..	5, 937	5, 969	5, 246	3, 431	2, 554	2, 625	25, 762
Baggage inspected, highway movement.....pieces..	339, 023	335, 329	490, 329	362, 556	278, 171	278, 826	2, 084, 234
Baggage in which fruit was found, highway movement.....pieces..	1, 676	1, 045	978	616	495	442	5, 252
Baggage inspected, train movement.....pieces..	189, 904	213, 172	322, 664	235, 274	142, 519	117, 933	1, 221, 466
Baggage in which fruit was found, train movement.....pieces..	926	1, 005	925	436	302	279	3, 923
Ocklockonee River patrol:							
Vehicles inspected.....number..			17, 994	18, 712	19, 473	19, 263	75, 442
Vehicles in which fruit was found.....number..			707	645	578	856	2, 786
Georgia-Florida border patrol:							
Vehicles inspected.....number..	49, 239	52, 860	69, 383	62, 424	53, 264	55, 361	342, 531
Vehicles in which fruit was found.....number..	1, 603	2, 030	3, 421	3, 274	1, 988	2, 383	14, 699
Alabama-Florida border patrol:							
Vehicles inspected.....number..	54, 149	30, 895					85, 044
Vehicles in which fruit was found.....number..	609	413					1, 022

In addition to the violations shown in the above tables as having been intercepted at Jacksonville, a considerable number of reshipments from the Northern to the Southern States were found and the contraband material confiscated. In a number of such cases prosecutions were instituted. Between January 1 and June 30, 102 such violations of the reshipment requirements were detected in North Carolina, most of the material of Florida origin having been reshipped from Virginia, but some of it having come from States farther north; 15 such violations during the same period were found in shipments that had been moved from Virginia, Kentucky, and other Northern States to Tennessee; 28 shipments from Kansas to Oklahoma were similarly intercepted; and 2 shipments from New York to South Carolina and 1 from Virginia to Georgia were discovered. One hundred and fifty-two violations of the regulations which prohibited the reshipment of Florida fruits and vegetables from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and States north and east thereof to points south and west, were intercepted.

Port inspectors at the various southern ports inspected ships' stores and assisted in the administration of the fruit-fly quarantine regulations. No commercial shipments in violation of quarantine by boat from Florida to other States were detected, but in 24 vessels out of 356 examined at Charleston, S. C., between September 8, 1929, and June 30, 1930, 24 were found to be carrying Florida products as ships' stores. These were in all cases kept under seal while in port.

Of especial interest in connection with the movement of Florida citrus fruits has been the experience with sterilization. The number of cars of citrus fruit shipped interstate during the season which had been sterilized by heat in Florida was 4,476; by cold in Florida, 174; by cold at northern cold storages under the 28° F. method for 5 days, 178, and by cold at northern cold storages by the 30° F. method for 15 days, 502; a grand total of 5,330.

According to the destination reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 2,964 cars of Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and mixed citrus were shipped to the 18 Southern and Western States and to Florida destinations between October 17, 1929, and April 19, 1930, sterilization being required for such movement. The remaining sterilized fruit, amounting to 2,365 cars, was practically all shipped to the mid-western area extending from Virginia and West Virginia through Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas and the States north of those named and west of Pennsylvania. The total number to this mid-western area, according to the bureau destination records, amounted to 9,471 cars, indicating that between 25 and 30 per cent of the fruit shipped to that section of the country came from the eradication area and was therefore subject to



the sterilization requirement. Single box shipments by express, many of which were also sterilized under the same regulations, are entirely omitted from these figures.

## PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF GIPSY MOTH

Measures to eradicate the gipsy-moth infestation discovered at Roslyn, N. Y., in December, 1929, were pressed vigorously throughout the 6-month period. The principal infestation was found to be confined to the village of North Roslyn and to have spread generally throughout an area about 1 mile in radius from the center of this village. Other infested locations were soon discovered at various distances up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from that point.

In the meantime, the tabulation of the nursery stock shipped from the infested area during recent years was completed and inspectors detailed to trace and examine the growing trees at such locations. It was found that shipments had been planted in Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Cooperation was secured from State and Federal agencies in tracing many of these shipments in order to complete the work with the least possible delay.

The inspection of this stock showed absence of infestation of all shipments which left Long Island, except for one egg cluster found at Interlaken, N. J. On Long Island, stock which had been shipped from the infested nurseries was found bearing living egg clusters at Douglaston, Glen Cove, and Southold, and old hatched egg clusters at Flushing and Long Beach. No live infestation was, however, found in the vicinity of any of these points.

All egg clusters were treated with creosote when discovered and later, during June, spraying was begun in the areas where they had been found. In addition to the Long Island work, an arsenical spray was applied over an area of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres at Interlaken, N. J.

Scouting in the barrier zone—a strip about 30 miles wide east of the Hudson River—was continued throughout the 6-month period, in cooperation with the conservation department of New York State. Larvæ, pupæ, or egg clusters were found in the barrier zone in the towns of Beacon Falls, Canaan, Norfolk, Salisbury, Wallingford, and Warren, Conn.; Monterey, New Marlboro, Sheffield, and Stockbridge, Mass.; and Dover<sup>1</sup> and Taghkanick, N. Y.

In New Jersey, where it is hoped that total eradication of the insect will shortly be completed, no new gipsy-moth egg clusters were found during the 6-month period. In Piscataway Township, 119 old egg clusters which had not previously been treated with creosote were discovered during January. This area had, however, been sprayed during May and June, 1929, and no living gipsy moths in any stage have been found in that section during the past 11 months.

The extent of inspection and certification under the Federal gipsy-moth quarantine is shown in Table 5, and the number of shipments of nursery stock inspected in cooperation with the States of New Jersey and New York and certified under State authority is shown in Table 6.

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<sup>1</sup> The infestation in the town of Dover, Dutchess County, N. Y., was at first believed to be across the State line in the town of Kent, Conn., and was so reported in S. R. A. No. 101. No infestation was found in Kent.

TABLE 5.—*Inspections under Federal gipsy-moth quarantine, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Forest products			Stone and quarry products			Nursery stock			Other evergreens		
	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvæ, pupæ, or egg masses found	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvæ or egg masses found	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Egg masses found	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Egg masses found
January.....	2,635	2	11	8,248	3	120	316	0	0	897	0	0
February.....	1,907	10	14	13,627	2	3	555	0	0	506	0	0
March.....	1,858	7	681	23,229	2	44	3,580	0	0	704	0	0
April.....	1,670	2	120	35,922	3	113	13,739	0	0	843	0	0
May.....	1,665	4	1264	35,897	7	27	8,153	0	0	49	0	0
June.....	1,431	27	167	24,781	0	0	1,429	0	0	41	0	0
Total.....	11,166	52	1,157	141,704	17	307	27,772	0	0	3,040	0	0

<sup>1</sup> 218 egg clusters and 46 larvæ in May; 17 egg masses and 50 larvæ in June.

<sup>2</sup> Not including 6 egg clusters found on car stakes to be used in connection with shipments of forest products in January. In addition to the number of infestations reported in S. R. A. No. 101 (p. 190) as being found on forest products in September, 1929, there was discovered late in that month a carload of reels infested with 33 larvæ and 82 pupæ. These should be added to the figures for the 6-month period reported in that publication.

<sup>3</sup> Not including egg clusters found on materials which were to be used in crating pieces of finished granite, or on car stakes to be used in connection with shipments of granite as follows: January, 6; February, 2; March, 23; April, 9; May, 1; total, 41.

TABLE 6.—*Nursery-stock certified in cooperation with the States of New Jersey and New York and under State authority*

Month	Number of shipments certified	
	New Jersey	New York
January.....	33	0
February.....	27	0
March.....	101	288
April.....	476	1,305
May.....	331	1,232
June.....	72	409
Total.....	11,040	13,234

<sup>1</sup> All stock offered for shipment was found uninfested except that four egg clusters were found in a Long Island nursery in May and all shipments from that nursery were suspended for the remainder of the season.

## EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

### CLEAN-UP OF ISOLATED INFESTATIONS

The department is continuing the policy carried out in previous years of omitting from the quarantined area isolated points of infestation, and undertaking vigorous clean-up measures in such localities.

Work of this kind was carried on during midwinter in Ohio Township, Gallia County, Ohio, and in Oldham County, Ky. The preliminary work at those points was ended about the middle of January, and plowing was resumed in February as soon as the weather conditions became favorable. In Gallia County the clean-up was completed on March 22, and in Oldham County the work was finished during April.

During March and the first half of April similar work was carried out at three points in Morris and Bergen Counties, N. J., in nine towns of Fairfield, New Haven, and Litchfield Counties, Conn., and in three townships of Northampton County, Pa. Expenses incurred in connection with these operations

at isolated points of infestation have been met by the State and Federal Governments working in cooperation.

Similar clean-up measures have been undertaken by the States concerned with a limited amount of assistance from the Federal department in many sections of the quarantined areas in order to reduce losses and retard the building up of infestations. Extensive weed-lot areas and back-yard gardens in which infestation had become established in previous years on Staten Island and in Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned over during March. On Staten Island 1,200 gallons of furnace oil were used on 17 acres, and in Brooklyn 500 gallons of furnace oil were burned on areas totaling approximately 7 acres.

The State of Pennsylvania carried out a clean-up campaign in Erie and Crawford Counties, the center of the Pennsylvania infestation, during the spring, and in the 2-generation area of Connecticut active work along the same line was carried out by the farmers themselves throughout the winter and spring months and was continued until time for the emergence of the moths in June. Surveys conducted during the spring in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, on the other hand, showed that most cornfields were covered with considerable amounts of stalks and debris, and that the farmers had in most cases not yet adopted any farm-practice measures which will be of value in preventing European corn-borer losses.

#### INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES

The quantities of clean shelled corn, and of cut flowers and plants, certified in connection with the enforcement of the European corn-borer quarantine, are shown in Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

TABLE 7.—*Shelled corn certified under the European corn-borer quarantine, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Central area		Western area	
	Corn for feed	Seed corn	Corn for feed	Seed corn
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
January.....	145,749	40,985	643,222	1,692,026
February.....	189,909	136,327	614,185	985,887
March.....	203,634	372,792	470,739	682,421
April.....	141,085	1,010,002	457,877	1,218,994
May.....	268,818	653,684	271,847	512,544
June.....	298,344	283,159	347,713	161,913
Total.....	1,247,539	2,496,949	2,805,583	5,253,785

TABLE 8.—*Certification of cut flowers and plants in 2-generation area (eastern New England), January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Cut flowers and entire plants certified	Beans, beets, celery, and rhubarb	Specimens collected			
			Egg clusters	Larvæ	Pupæ	Adults
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Bushels</i>				
January.....	188,950	0				
February.....	88,927	0				
March.....	37,376	0				
April.....	52,640	0				
May.....	42,606	1				
June.....	58,423	3,387	11	112	0	0
Total.....	468,922	3,388	11	112	0	0

No road stations were operated during the 6-month period. Traffic counts were, however, made on all the State routes in preparation for the establishment of road stations in July, and special plans were worked out with the



corn growers of Orange and Rockland Counties, N. Y., and the State Departments of Agriculture of New York and New Jersey under which clean corn on the cob is permitted to move from those counties through the non-regulated areas of New Jersey, entering New York City by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Street Ferry. The infestation in Orange and Rockland Counties has proved so light that these arrangements are believed not to involve any danger of the introduction of infestation into the New Jersey areas through which the highways pass.

## MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM ERADICATION

### SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES

The Mexican fruit-worm infestation discovered in Brownsville, Tex., on November 19, 1929, appears to have been eradicated as a result of the destruction of fruit in the infested zone established in that city and of the spraying operations carried on there. The fruit destruction had been completed within eight days after the infestation was first found, but the spraying was continued at approximately 5-day intervals until March 22. It was discontinued at that time as repeated close inspection of the fruit in Brownsville and vicinity gave no indication of a persistence of the infestation at that point, and as the traps which had been maintained on the infested property failed to catch any fruit flies.

As a result of the very hearty and courteous cooperation of the local representatives of the Mexican Government, spraying was continued at Matamoros, Mexico, throughout the entire 6-month period. The markets at Matamoros are regularly receiving infested fruit from the interior of that Republic, and there is therefore every opportunity for reinfestation to occur. Traps maintained in that city were found to have captured 56 adult Mexican fruit flies in January, 11 in February, 22 in March, 4 in April, 18 in May, and 13 in June. While some of these flies may have emerged from infested fruits in the markets, it is probable that a considerable number of them had developed from larvæ in fruit produced within Matamoros, as many of the flies were caught in traps on properties which had been heavily infested in the fall.

### QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

Freezes occurring on January 18 and January 22 made it particularly difficult for growers to keep drops and windfalls picked up during the remainder of that month and during February. In a number of instances cull fruit was also found to have been dumped in ditches and along roadsides, and the material concerned was buried as soon as discovered.

By the close of the latter month, all fruit must, under the host-free-period requirement of the quarantine, be removed from the trees, as the harvesting and shipping period for the area closes on February 28. Beginning on March 1, an intensive and complete survey was made by department inspectors to determine compliance with that requirement, and it was found that practically all the growers had made a whole-hearted effort to get the fruit off the trees by the beginning of the host-free period. Such slackness as had occurred was encountered on the part of residents of towns in cleaning up back-yard trees, but no serious objection to the completion of the work developed.

In connection with the attempt to eliminate completely all trees and shrubs of the varieties which normally bear host fruits during the spring and summer months, 24 such trees were destroyed on 13 premises in January; 12 trees on 9 premises in February; 237 trees on 98 premises in March; 199 trees on 70 premises in April; 152 trees on 84 premises in May, and 446 trees on 151 premises in June, a total of 1,070 trees (not including all seedlings) on 425 premises.

For the season of 1929-30 the movement of fruit from the regulated area was as follows: 3,979 cars by rail; 82,775 boxes (equivalent to 237.8 cars) by express; 242,069 packages (equivalent to 605.1 cars) by truck, and 12,809 packages (equivalent to 32 cars) by passenger-carrying vehicles. The total is the equivalent to 4,853.9 cars. This is more than double the quantity for the previous shipping season, which totaled 2,423 carloads.

Road stations were maintained on the road leading from the regulated area to Riogrande city, Tex., during the winter and spring until April 5, and near Encino on the road to Falfurrias until May 15. The number of vehicles inspected and the number found to be carrying fruit without permit are shown in Table 9. Only six trucks were found during the entire period to be carrying restricted articles in violation of the quarantine regulations, all the other interceptions consisting of passenger automobiles.

TABLE 9.—*Results of road station operation under Mexican fruit-worm quarantine, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Encino station		Riogrande city station	
	Vehicles inspected	Interceptions	Vehicles inspected	Interceptions
January.....	6,314	2,409	3,189	292
February.....	6,908	2,335	3,633	297
March.....	7,256	733	3,759	112
April.....	7,233	114	1,326	5
May.....	1,989	6	0	0
June.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	28,700	5,597	10,907	706

<sup>1</sup> The Riogrande city station was closed on April 5, and the Encino station on May 15, 1930.

## JAPANESE-BEETLE CONTROL

### REVISION OF THE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On February 21, 1930, the Japanese-beetle quarantine was revised to add Massachusetts to the list of quarantined States, and the regulations were modified to bring in one county of Massachusetts as well as certain new territory in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. The regulated area at the same time was divided into generally and lightly infested areas.

Restrictions on the interstate movement of farm products now apply to such movement from the generally infested area but do not affect the shipment of these articles from the lightly infested areas. Regulations governing the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure apply from the generally infested area to the lightly infested areas, as well as from either to points entirely outside regulated areas.

The generally infested area includes all those sections which have heretofore been under regulation on account of Japanese-beetle infestation and in addition 2 counties, the city of Baltimore, and 4 voting districts of 3 other counties of Maryland, part of 1 county of Delaware, 2 entire counties and parts of 2 others in New York, and 1 county and parts of 4 others in Pennsylvania. The boundaries of the lightly infested areas were so fixed as to include all outlying points of infestation except those at Norfolk and Cape Charles, Va.; Boston, Mass.; and Providence, R. I. The infestation at those points was brought under State control under arrangements with the proper authorities of the States concerned.

All cooperating States had by the latter part of June issued restrictions supplementing the Federal regulations. These in all cases follow closely the Federal requirements, except that certain additional restrictions as to intra-state movement into the northern parts of Baltimore and Harford Counties, Md., have been promulgated by the State Board of Agriculture of that State.

### SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES

The soil treatment of grasslands at outlying points of infestation listed in previous reports and announcements of the administration was resumed in May. Arsenate of lead was used at the rate of 214 pounds per acre, mixed with a carrier in the proportion of 4 pounds of sand and 2 pounds of tankage to 1 pound of lead arsenate dust.

Details as to the treatments and costs are given in Table 10. The work shown as having been carried out at Binghampton, N. Y.; Sayre and Athens, Pa.; and Norfolk and Cape Charles, Va., was in addition to that shown in Table 13 (p. 197) of the Service and Regulatory Announcements for October-December, 1929.

TABLE 10.—*Soil treatment to control the Japanese beetle at isolated points of infestation, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Place	Area	Material used	Arsenate of lead used (approximately)	Cost of work	Work began	Work ended
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>			
Hartford, Conn.....	85.50	130,000	18,571	\$5,284.59	May 17	June 7
New London, Conn.....	19.50	30,000	4,286	1,187.46	June 16	June 21
Willimantic, Conn.....	9.20	13,800	1,971	554.97	June 5	June 7
Boston, Mass.....	26.00	40,000	5,714	1,400.68	June 27	July 2
Springfield, Mass.....	69.00	105,200	15,029	4,150.71	June 10	June 25
Binghamton, N. Y.....	6.66	10,000	1,429	486.49	May 28	May 29
Kingston, N. Y.....	6.66	10,000	1,429	382.22	May 31	May 31
Athens, Pa.....	13.80	20,800	2,971	685.55	May 24	May 26
Sayre, Pa.....	74.20	111,400	15,914	3,886.99	May 12	May 23
Providence, R. I.....	22.50	34,500	4,929	1,463.23	June 23	June 26
Cape Charles, Va.....	21.75	32,000	4,571	1,624.30	Apr. 26	Apr. 29
Norfolk, Va.....	9.13	14,000	2,000	853.18	Apr. 22	Apr. 24
Total.....	363.90	551,700	78,814	21,960.37		

<sup>1</sup> \$7,537.98 of the cost of the soil treatments was expended by cooperating States, cities, and corporations. The balance (\$14,422.39) of the treatment expense at all points was expended from Federal funds.

#### INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS, SOIL, AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

The inspection and certification of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure were continued throughout the winter, and on June 15 the inspection of farm products, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables, and hay and straw was resumed. The number of carloads (or boxes, packages, and bales, as indicated) of each of these products inspected during the fiscal year is shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—*Quantities of farm products, cut flowers, soil, and similar products certified under the Japanese-beetle quarantine, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930*<sup>1</sup>

Month	Cut flowers <sup>2</sup>	Sand, soil, earth, etc.	Peat	Compost and manure	Fruits and vegetables <sup>3</sup>	Hay, straw, and moss <sup>3</sup>
	<i>Boxes</i>	<i>Carloads</i>	<i>Carloads</i>	<i>Carloads</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Bales</i>
1929						
July.....	4,885	2,163	49	98	2,362,965	10,050
August.....	5,198	2,829	31	253	2,440,336	12,168
September.....	6,132	2,739	82	219	1,407,408	13,165
October.....	3,459	2,348	93	182	0	0
November.....	0	1,663	71	188	0	0
December.....	0	1,036	34	244	0	0
1930						
January.....	0	746	47	256	0	0
February.....	0	449	79	236	0	0
March.....	0	626	66	209	0	0
April.....	0	764	87	144	0	0
May.....	0	811	75	86	0	0
June.....	3,772	976	46	41	938,941	4,376
Total.....	23,446	17,150	760	2,156	7,149,650	39,759

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the first half of the fiscal year are corrected from the preliminary figures published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 101, p. 198.

<sup>2</sup> The restrictions on cut flowers were not in effect from Oct. 16 to June 14, inclusive.

<sup>3</sup> The restrictions on farm products were not in effect from Sept. 25 to June 14, inclusive.

In addition to the quantities of soil and similar materials certified for interstate movement under the provisions of the Japanese-beetle quarantine, considerable quantities were treated with steam, carbon disulphide, or arsenate of lead, largely for use in greenhouses. The quantities treated and the nature of the treatment are shown in Table 12.



TABLE 12.—*Chemical treatment of articles (other than nursery stock) restricted under the Japanese-beetle and Asiatic-beetle quarantines, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930*<sup>1</sup>

Month	Steam, potting soil	Carbon disulphide						Arsenate of lead, surface soil	HCN dust, bananas
		Potting soil	Sand	Peat	Leaf mold	Surface soil	Berries		
	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Bunches</i>
1929									
July.....	0	906	1,082	0	59	525	0	<sup>2</sup> 1,576,410	73,785
August.....	0	167	1,839	0	107	7,428	9,880	<sup>3</sup> 562,086	43,020
September.....	17	1,355	1,445	0	61	13,321	0	33,329	0
October.....	267	738	0	0	61	11,595	0	23,705	0
November.....	16	232	0	0	0	21,352	0	0	0
December.....	27	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1930									
January.....	190.2	21	0	0	0	3,440	0	0	0
February.....	95	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March.....	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April.....	14	111	0	41	60.7	54	0	740	0
May.....	25.5	150	0	0	122	216	0	640	0
June.....	41	292	0	0	41	2,087	348	<sup>4</sup> 596,932	0
Total.....	698.7	4,094	4,366	41	511.7	60,018	10,228	2,793,942	116,805

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the first half of the fiscal year are corrected from the preliminary figures published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 101, p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> On this area there were 320,341 growing plants for later certification.

<sup>3</sup> On this area there were 198,102 growing plants for later certification.

<sup>4</sup> On this area there were 125,786 growing plants for later certification.

## NURSERY STOCK CERTIFICATION

The amount of nursery stock certified during the fiscal year and the number of plants treated with carbon disulphide or hot water are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13.—*Certification and treatment of nursery stock under Japanese-beetle and Asiatic-beetle quarantines, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930*<sup>1</sup>

Month	Plants certified without chemical or thermal treatment	Plants certified <sup>2</sup> after chemical or thermal treatment with—		Total plants certified
		Carbon disulfide	Hot water	
1929				
July.....	6,063,812	0	0	6,063,812
August.....	6,425,271	0	0	6,425,271
September.....	3,407,083	354	0	3,407,437
October.....	6,636,907	7,496	17,559	6,661,962
November.....	5,321,077	630	8,444	5,330,151
December.....	4,183,471	0	0	4,183,471
1930				
January.....	4,709,758	0	0	4,709,758
February.....	3,924,309	0	0	3,924,309
March.....	14,423,973	18,115	14,965	14,457,053
April.....	21,715,668	1,370	3,233	21,720,331
May.....	12,968,313	684	862	12,969,859
June.....	7,935,051	15	0	7,935,066
Total.....	97,714,693	28,664	45,123	97,788,480

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the first half of the fiscal year are corrected from the preliminary figures published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 101, p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> See footnotes to Table 12 for number of plants treated with arsenate of lead for later certification.

## ROAD PATROL AND TRANSIT INSPECTION

Enforcement of the quarantine regulations as to highway movement began on April 1 with the establishment of 12 road-inspection posts to which 7 more were added later the same month. On June 15, when the farm-products restrictions became effective for the summer season, the total number of road-inspection points was increased to 34.

Inspectors were maintained throughout the winter season at leading mail, express, and freight stations within the area to intercept packages moving by such means in violation of quarantine. A total of 350 packages was intercepted during the 6-month period. Of these the number moving by mail, express, and freight, respectively, and the disposition of the products intercepted, are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14.—*Shipments of nursery stock and other restricted articles intercepted in violation of the Japanese-beetle quarantine, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Articles intercepted	Articles intercepted moving by—				Disposition of intercepted articles		
		Mail	Express	Freight	Road vehicle and miscellaneous	Returned	Allowed to proceed	Destroyed
January.....	6	3	1	1	1	5	1	-----
February.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
March.....	43	36	6	-----	1	40	1	2
April.....	105	86	9	1	9	92	9	4
May.....	95	71	19	-----	5	85	8	2
June.....	100	65	5	26	4	70	29	1
Total.....	350	261	41	23	20	293	48	9

## ASIATIC-BEETLE QUARANTINE REVOKED

On February 20, 1930, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the revocation (effective on March 1, 1930) of Notice of Quarantine No. 66, which had been issued on March 2, 1929, to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle. The notice of lifting of this quarantine, which is printed in full on pages 2 and 3 of the last issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, stated as the reason for this action that the fact had been determined as a result of investigations and surveys that the habits and economic status of these insects do not warrant the maintenance of a Federal quarantine concerning them, especially since both insects can be effectively controlled by methods and materials now available for the treatment of lawns and grass plots.

## PREVENTING SPREAD OF PINK BOLLWORM

## ERADICATION WORK IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

The Service and Regulatory Announcements covering the activities from October to December, 1929, recorded (p. 102) the discovery of the pink bollworm in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. The menace to the cotton industry presented by the occurrence of this pest in the Salt River Valley is great, and the principal activities under the pink-bollworm-control project during the last half of the fiscal year were directed toward the eradication of the outbreak.

The State of Arizona, in accordance with State law, and following a public hearing which was held at Phoenix, on January 6, established two noncotton zones including and extending 2 miles beyond the outermost points where infestation had been determined. The State order also established a protective or buffer zone, which extended 3 miles beyond the noncotton zones. In this protective zone cotton could not be planted before April 1 for Pima or long-staple varieties, or before April 20 for upland or short-staple varieties. (See pp. 80-82.)

The proposed legislation referred to on page 203 of No. 101 of these announcements was approved February 8. The amended act authorized full Federal compensation for the crop season of 1930, conditioned on the State, associations, or individuals guaranteeing to repay into the Treasury of the United States one-half of the amount expended within the State in compensating farmers for actual and necessary losses sustained because of the enforced nonproduction of cotton. On February 7 a joint resolution appropriating \$587,500 for clean-up work was approved. The expenditures under this appropriation were conditioned on the receipt of satisfactory guaranties that the Federal Treasury would be reimbursed for one-half of the amount expended for compensation for the crop of 1930. Guaranties satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture from associations and corporations were received by February 24, and the use of the clean-up fund was authorized by the Secretary on that date.

Prior to and in anticipation of the availability of funds for clean-up, field headquarters had been established at Mesa, Ariz. Sidney D. Smith was placed in immediate charge of the eradication activities in Arizona, and inspectors and clerks, familiar with clean-up operations, were selected from the permanent force of pink-bollworm employees and transferred to the scene of activity to serve as the nucleus of the temporary organization needed in carrying on the intensive clean-up campaign.

Immediately following the release of the funds, clean-up work was inaugurated. The clean-up of fields was completed on April 30, very little time being lost on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Approximately 47,150 acres were cleaned—36,124 in the noncotton zone, and 11,026 in the restricted zone. Fortunately, labor was plentiful. The minimum number of laborers employed during the clean-up was 94 and the maximum 4,450. The average number employed per week ranged from 543 to 4,246. The average cost of clean-up per acre was \$8.85.

A considerable portion of the cultivated land in the noncotton zone had heretofore been used solely for the production of cotton, and because of the restrictions on the planting of this crop practically no plowing was done immediately following the clean-up. Almost all of the acreage previously planted in cotton sprouted and formed an almost perfect stand of cotton. To maintain a noncotton zone it became necessary, therefore, to destroy this stub cotton.

The pink-bollworm larvæ which had entered the soil were not killed by the field clean-up and completed their development. Moths began to emerge in March and continued to do so until the following May. The greatest emergence occurred during the latter part of April. The moths oviposited in the stub cotton and by the latter part of May many of the fields where heavy infestation had occurred in 1929 were found to be infested. In some places the proportion of infested young bolls was as high as 14 per cent. During this period the occurrence of the stub cotton was an asset as it served as a trap. The destruction of this stub cotton began immediately following the completion of the field clean-up, and was concluded early in June prior to the maturity of larvæ hatching from eggs which had been deposited by moths of this season.

Throughout the time when the clean-up of fields and the destruction of stub cotton was in progress very close field observations were made to secure facts as to presence of moths; the condition and stage of development of larvæ remaining in the soil; the occurrence and development of eggs and larvæ in this season's crop, as well as other information needed in the eradication work. Light traps were kept in operation continuously. All efforts to discover the presence of live larvæ or adults failed to disclose any living pink bollworms of any stage in the noncotton zone after June 11.

#### COMPENSATION CLAIM BOARD

The act authorizing the Federal Government to pay full compensation for the crop of 1930 provided that the Secretary of Agriculture should promulgate regulations outlining the procedure to be followed in determining the actual and necessary losses. Such regulations were promulgated on April 8. Among other things, they provided for the appointment of a compensation claim board, which would advise the Secretary regarding all claims submitted by farmers for actual and necessary losses sustained because of the enforced nonproduction of cotton.

On April 24 the compensation claim board was appointed and consisted of R. E. McDonald, Fred Tate, and C. Warren Peterson. Messrs. Tate and Peterson are both citizens of Arizona, and were selected after consideration of nomi-



nations made by citizens of that State, including such cooperating agencies as the Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Arizona Industrial Congress, Farmers' Industrial and Credit Association, and the Farm Bureau. Mr. McDonald is in field charge of the pink-bollworm work of the Federal Government, and, as provided in the regulations, is ex officio chairman of the board.

Immediately following its appointment the board organized and began to gather facts which, later in the season, would enable it to pass promptly on claims for compensation. The office force devoted considerable time to the examination of gin records to obtain information which would be useful to the board in verifying statements of claimants of the amount of cotton produced in previous years.

#### MACHINE TO AID IN THE EXAMINATION OF GIN TRASH

For a number of years it has been recognized that the trash which accumulates in the ginning of cotton furnishes a very favorable place to detect the presence of pink bollworms within the field where the cotton was produced. The examination of such trash by hand is a very slow and tedious operation. Through the experimental work carried on by R. E. McDonald and G. J. Scholl a machine was developed which greatly reduced the volume of gin trash and simplified the inspection of such material. The machine consists of two revolving drums which take out the large pieces of trash. The remaining part is passed through a current of air which removes all fine particles and leaves a residue containing only that part of the trash which is of the approximate size and weight of the pink bollworm. This residue falls on a continuous belt and can be quickly examined by the inspector.

#### QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

The quantities of lint ginned and fumigated and of linters fumigated during the 6-month period are shown in Table 15 and the road-station work is summarized in Table 16.

TABLE 15.—*Cotton ginned and fumigated in the pink-bollworm-regulated areas, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Gins	Lint ginned	Fumigation plants	Lint fumigated	Oil mills	Linters fumigated
	Number	Bales	Number	Bales	Number	Bales
January.....	204	18,642	11	53,031	25	2,209
February.....	204	6,908	11	17,159	25	1,222
March.....	204	338	11	12,793	25	1,353
April.....	204	17	11	5,163	-----	1,792
May.....	-----	-----	11	1,290	-----	1,332
June.....	-----	-----	11	1,203	-----	446
Total.....	-----	25,905	-----	190,549	-----	8,354

<sup>1</sup> To the figures for "lint fumigated" given on p. 203, of S. R. A. No. 101, there should be added 840 bales, which were fumigated at Phoenix, Ariz., in November, 1929, immediately following the discovery of the pink bollworm in the Salt River Valley. The figures for "lint ginned" in that table do not include ginnings in that area prior to Dec. 1, 1929.

TABLE 16.—*Summary of road-station work under the pink-bollworm and *Thurberia-weevil* quarantines, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Month	Road stations	Cars stopped	Confiscations
January.....	15	47,880	1,465
February.....	15	50,302	1,325
March.....	14	52,439	1,128
April.....	14	46,884	909
May.....	14	45,331	696
June.....	10	21,663	549
Total.....	-----	264,499	16,072

<sup>1</sup> Including 30 confiscations made at stations operated by the State of Arizona in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and 150 confiscations at Federal stations for violations of the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine.

## CHANGE IN ORGANIZATION OF FIELD WORK

During May a change was made in the organization of the field administration of the work on the pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil. With this change the field administration is divided into four general units. One of these deals primarily with the eradication work carried on in the Salt River Valley. The headquarters for this division are at Mesa, Ariz., with a subsidiary office at Phoenix to handle those phases of the work concerned in regulating the movement of products likely to carry the pink bollworm. A second division includes the regulated area of Arizona east of Pinal and Maricopa Counties, southwestern New Mexico to the eastern boundary of Otero County, and the El Paso Valley of Texas. This division is referred to as the western quarantined area and has headquarters at El Paso. The third division, referred to as the eastern quarantined area, comprises southeastern New Mexico and all western Texas under quarantine, with the exception of the El Paso Valley. Headquarters for this division are at Big Spring, Tex. The fourth division has to deal with scouting to detect presence of the pink bollworm, and has headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.

The scouting to detect presence of the pink bollworm is carried on in various parts of the United States and, in cooperation with the Mexican Government, in the Republic of Mexico. This change in organization provides that employees engaged in scouting for pink bollworm, and stationed in territory covered by either the eastern or western quarantined area, will, while within such area, be under the general direction of the leader in charge of the respective area. Inspectors assigned to scouting in other areas of the United States, with the exception of the Salt River Valley, report direct to the San Antonio office.

## PARLATORIA DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

Activities directed toward the eradication of the Parlatoria date scale for the 6-month period are outlined in Table 17.

TABLE 17.—*Palm inspections, date-scale eradication project, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Item	Arizona		California	
	Phoenix district	Yuma district	Coachella district	Imperial Valley
Palm inspections.....	26,557	23,608	150,980	10,959
Infested properties found.....	5	2	20	17
Infested palms found and treated.....	12	5	124	39
Valueless palms destroyed in infested areas.....			11,149	

## NARCISSUS INSPECTION

The number of growers and the number of narcissus bulbs reported by the various State nursery inspectors for the calendar year 1929 are shown in Table 18. The figures as to bulbs inspected are about three to five times as large as the total number available for interstate movement during any one year. The number inspected during the season totaled 273,507,749.

TABLE 18—*Narcissus-bulb certification, calendar year 1929*

State	Plantings inspected		Bulbs inspected		Bulbs certified as uninfested		Bulbs treated and certified	
	Poly-anthus types <sup>1</sup>	Daffodil types <sup>1</sup>	Polyanthus types	Daffodil types	Polyanthus types	Daffodil types	Poly-anthus types	Daffodil types
Alabama.....	7	6	45,620	70,000	45,620	70,000	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	1	0	7,000	0	7,000	0	0
California.....	(2)	(2)	35,092,988	19,284,523	<sup>3</sup> 5,715,668	<sup>3</sup> 2,379,251	(3)	(3)
Connecticut.....	0	1	0	22,000	0	22,000	0	0
District of Columbia.....	0	8	0	4,656	0	3,613	0	1,043
Florida.....	145	3	81,904,300	50,100	81,904,300	50,100	0	0
Georgia.....	4	5	1,280,000	538,250	1,280,000	538,250	0	0
Illinois.....	0	13	0	2,755,450	0	145,600	0	1,443,850
Indiana.....	0	5	0	183,050	0	183,050	0	0
Iowa.....	0	2	0	35,000	0	15,500	0	0
Kansas.....	0	7	0	35,500	0	35,500	0	0
Louisiana.....	2	1	97,500	27,000	97,500	27,000	0	0
Maryland.....	1	2	20	572,596	20	452,596	0	120,000
Michigan.....	0	22	0	1,813,310	0	797,380	0	963,130
Minnesota.....	0	3	0	112,775	0	41,275	0	0
Mississippi.....	3	15	136,000	357,000	136,000	357,000	0	0
Missouri.....	0	1	0	9,000	0	9,000	0	0
New Jersey.....	2	12	3,400	2,583,541	2,400	1,050,541	0	290,000
New York.....	0	23	0	10,871,742	0	99,060	0	8,636,835
North Carolina.....	4	7	30,720	103,346	30,720	38,846	0	6,500
Ohio.....	0	5	0	61,220	0	61,220	0	0
Oregon.....	9	120	32,100	6,502,038	32,100	6,502,038	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	2	0	240,200	0	80,200	0	160,000
Rhode Island.....	0	1	0	1,575,000	0	1,575,000	0	0
South Carolina.....	4	2	41,324,500	51,200	41,324,500	51,200	0	0
Tennessee.....	1	6	1,250	4,361,122	1,250	4,361,122	0	0
Texas.....	8	2	14,347,000	1,687,000	14,347,000	2,000	0	1,685,000
Virginia.....	1	20	935	2,909,675	935	2,029,675	0	880,000
Washington.....	11	163	37,171	41,840,151	0	12,000	20,405	38,267,691
Wisconsin.....	0	2	0	510,800	0	10,800	0	0
Total.....	202	460	174,333,504	99,174,245	<sup>3</sup> 144,918,013	<sup>3</sup> 21,007,817	20,405	52,454,049

<sup>1</sup> "Polyanthus" types refer to Paper Whites, Chinese Sacred Lily, Soliel d'Or, and a few relatively rare varieties. These types are scarcely hardy in the North and are grown largely, as the table indicates, in the Southern States. The term "daffodil types" refers to the hardy trumpet daffodils of the North and also to such as Poetaz, Pheasant's Eye, and others. The figures given are in most cases approximations rather than exact counts.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported by State inspectors.

<sup>3</sup> The bulbs shown as certified in California include both certification on the basis of freedom from infestation and certification on the basis of treatment and the total of these columns should be interpreted accordingly.

## TRANSIT INSPECTION

A synopsis of the shipments intercepted by transit inspectors as violations of Federal plant quarantines from January 1 to June 30, 1930, is given in Table 19. This table does not include the violations of the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine intercepted at Jacksonville by members of the fruit-fly enforcement organization, nor violations of the Japanese-beetle quarantine regulations intercepted by inspectors enforcing that quarantine at New York and Philadelphia. Such interceptions are discussed elsewhere.

TABLE 19.—*Shipments intercepted by transit inspectors as violations of Federal plant quarantines, January 1 to June 30, 1930*

Quarantine	Commercial shippers	Noncommercial shippers	Quarantine	Commercial shippers	Noncommercial shippers
No. 38, black stem rust.....	1	0	No. 63, white-pine blister rust..	33	40
No. 43, European corn borer.....	13	7	No. 64, Mexican fruit worm.....	0	3
No. 45, gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.....	11	32	No. 67, phony peach disease.....	0	0
No. 48, Japanese beetle.....	63	86	No. 68, Mediterranean fruit fly.....	44	19
No. 53, satin moth.....	0	8	Violations of Nos. 48 and 66.....	1	0
No. 62, narcissus bulb.....	5	24	Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 171	<sup>1</sup> 219

<sup>1</sup> The total number of quarantine violations shown here, 390, represents 372 different shipments; in addition to the double violations shown for Quarantine No. 48 and No. 66, 18 others were violations of two or more quarantines.



# QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1930

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

### REVISION OF REGULATIONS

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The revision which follows is issued primarily for the purpose of extending the list of States and counties designated as infected with the white-pine blister rust to include the State of Montana and those parts of Oregon not heretofore so designated. Surveys during the past year have shown that infection exists in northwestern Montana and southwestern Oregon, and such extension therefore becomes necessary.

Other changes of interest to shippers include (1) the extension of restrictions on the movement of currant and gooseberry plants to cover leaves of those plants [regulation 1, paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g)]; (2) removal of the requirement of State inspection and certification with respect to white-pine Christmas trees without roots, and white-pine branches, moved during November and December from noninfected States when such movement does not involve passing westward across the Mississippi Valley quarantine line [regulation 2, section (a)]; (3) removal of certain special sanitation requirements so far as they applied to the shipment of 5-leaved pines from New York to the New England States and vice versa; (4) provision for the separate inspection and certification of independent units of nurseries which grow and ship 5-leaved pines under the nursery sanitation provisions of section (d) of regulation 2; (5) a requirement that 5-leaved pines shall not be moved from either of the States of Oregon or Idaho unless they have been raised from seed under the sanitation requirements heretofore prescribed for such shipments from Washington and certain other generally infected States [regulation 2, section (d)].

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 63

(Approved August 27, 1926; effective October 1, 1926. Supersedes Quarantine No. 26 as amended, and Quarantine No. 54 as extended)

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no 5-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That, for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate movement of 5-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery

stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection, at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

## REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 63

(Approved June 5, 1930; effective June 5, 1930)

### Regulation 1. Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) White-pine blister rust, or blister rust: The fungous disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(b) Five-leafed pines: Plants, branches, limbs, and twigs of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus*:

American species:

Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).

Bristlecone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).

Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).

Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James.).

Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).

Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).

Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* D. Don).

Whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).

White pine (northern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:

Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).

Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).

Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).

Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).

Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).

Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(c) Currant and gooseberry plants: Plants, cuttings, scions, or leaves belonging to the genera *Ribes* L. and *Grossularia* (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(d) European black currant plants: Plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or parts of plants of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(e) Mountain currant: Plants, cuttings, scions, or leaves of *Ribes alpinum* L., also known as alpine currant.

(f) Cultivated red and white currant plants: Plants, cuttings, scions, or leaves of garden varieties derived from *Ribes vulgare* Lamarck, *R. rubrum* L., *R. petraeum* Wulf, and *R. sativum* Syme, and their hybrids.

(g) Cultivated gooseberry plants: Plants, cuttings, scions, or leaves of garden varieties of gooseberry plants derived from American or European species and their hybrids.

(h) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(i) Dormant: In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(j) Infected States: States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected with white-pine blister rust, as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

(k) Legally established blister-rust control area: An area established under State authority wherein both the planting and possession of either currant and gooseberry plants or of 5-leafed pines are prohibited for the purpose of protecting the 5-leafed pines or the currant and gooseberry plants on such area from damage by white-pine blister rust.

(l) The expression "interstate movement," as used in these regulations, means movement from any quarantined State or District into or through any other State or District.



**Regulation 2. Restrictions on the Movement of Five-Leafed Pines**

(a) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—(1) No restrictions [except as to shipments prohibited in section (b) hereof] are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of 5-leafed pine branches or trees without roots and incapable of propagation, when such branches or trees are moved during November and December from States not designated as infected, and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement.

(2) Other than as provided in paragraph (1) hereof, 5-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the car, box, bale, or other container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

(3) Other than as provided in paragraph (1) hereof, 5-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved into any State having a legally established control area unless a control-area permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State, and each container of such pines shall bear such permit affixed on the outside thereof. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

(b) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from certain States.*—Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point east of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to any point west thereof.

(c) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a State or county designated as infected (see regulation 1, paragraph (f)) into any State or county not so designated; nor shall they be so moved through any such noninfected State or county except on a through bill of lading.

(d) Five-leafed pines may be moved interstate from one State or county designated as infected to another State or county so designated upon compliance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) hereof, except that interstate movement from the area composed of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, or from any of the States of Idaho, Oregon, or Washington shall be made only under permit and upon compliance with the following additional conditions:

(1) That such movement shall be confined to 5-leafed pines grown from seed in a location within 1 mile of which there have existed since the time of planting said seed no European black-currant plants and within 1,500 feet of which there have existed since the time of planting said seed no currant or gooseberry plants of any size or variety which in the judgment of the inspector would involve risk of spread of the white-pine blister rust.

(2) That, before planting the seed from which such pines are to be grown, the owner of the nursery shall submit a signed application for a pine-shipping permit to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, giving the location of the premises upon which said pines will be grown and agreeing that no 5-leafed pines shall be grown in or distributed by any nursery or nurseries owned or controlled by the applicant except such as are maintained in compliance with the previous paragraph: *Provided*, That in the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by units widely separate, such units may be considered as independent nurseries and pine-shipping permits may be issued for one or more such individual units based on the certification requirements stated above when in the judgment of the inspector no risk of spread of white-pine blister rust is involved.

(3) That before shipment of said pines certification shall be made to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration by an inspector showing that the nursery has been found to be free from white-pine blister rust and that the premises and the environs have been maintained as specified in (1) above.

(4) That a copy of the permit, issued on the basis of such application and certification, shall be attached to the outside of each container of pines so shipped.

(5) Permits for the *reshipment* of such certified pines within the conditions prescribed by paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) above may be issued to purchasers of such stock who do not grow 5-leafed pines upon submission of an application and a signed agreement by the applicant agreeing to observe these regulations and the conditions under which the permit is issued.



### Regulation 3. Restrictions on Movement of European Black-Currant Plants

European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of—

Alabama.	Kansas.	Missouri.	Oklahoma.
Arkansas.	Louisiana.	Nebraska.	South Dakota.
Florida.	Mississippi.	North Dakota.	Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 to May 15, inclusive, and only on condition that each car, box, bale, or other container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and bears on the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

### Regulation 4. Restrictions on the Movement of Currant and Gooseberry Plants Other than European Black-Currant Plants

(a) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currant plants) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside of said container a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

No variety of currant or gooseberry plants shall be shipped into any State in which the planting and possession of such variety is prohibited in such State by any State law or regulation.<sup>2</sup>

(b) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Currant and gooseberry plants other than cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or county designated as infected.

Cultivated red and white and mountain currant plants and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any of the infected States and counties designated in regulation 1, only during the period from September 20 to May 15 (except that from Oregon and Washington the said plants may be moved only during the period from November 1 to April 1), and only upon compliance with the following conditions: (1) That, if shipped in the fall, the said plants are defoliated (i. e., without leaves); and, if shipped in the spring, they are free from leaves of the previous season's growth: *Provided*, That if shipped in the spring after April 15 (March 1 in the case of Oregon and Washington), the said plants shall be completely dormant; (2) That, before shipment, they have been completely immersed (except the roots) in a solution consisting of 1 part of concentrated lime sulphur solution testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts of water by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation; (3) That the container shall be plainly marked to show that currant and gooseberry plants are contained therein.

### Regulation 5. Carload and Bulk Shipment

In the case of carload and other bulk shipments of restricted articles, copies of the permit forms and certificates required herein shall also accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or in the case of truck or other road vehicle copies of such permit forms and certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

<sup>2</sup> A regulation of Rhode Island prohibits the planting of flowering currant plants (*Ribes aureum* and *R. odoratum*) and such plants may not be shipped into that State.

**Regulation 6. Provision for Inspection of Nursery Stock and Other Plants in Transit**

Any car, vehicle, box, bale, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

**Regulation 7. Cancellation of Permits**

Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, either upon determination of blister-rust infection on the premises on which the articles concerned are or have been located, or for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them or of the permittee's agreement, or whenever in the judgment of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of the white-pine blister rust. After any such permit is withdrawn or canceled the further use of any permit tags issued thereunder is prohibited.

**Regulation 8. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture**

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental, educational, or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after June 5, 1930, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated July 31, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of June, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**PENALTIES**

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, \* \* \* or any other article \* \* \* specified in the notice of quarantine \* \* \* in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**APPENDIX A****STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS**

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants or of 5-leaved pines is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leaved pines may be shipped into the States listed each



shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the officer named. Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. Permits will not be issued for the movement of prohibited plants into blister-rust control areas.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
Connecticut-----	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine-----	State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts-----	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan-----	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire--	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island-----	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

#### APPENDIX B

##### STATES CONSIDERING ACTION TO ESTABLISH BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States are considering the establishment of blister-rust control areas, and it is recommended that those desiring to ship currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leaved pines into any of these States should apply in advance of shipment to the officers listed below. Restricted plants which otherwise meet the requirements of Federal Quarantine No. 63 may now enter any of these States without a control-area permit, but when these States have legally established blister-rust control areas failure on the part of the consignor to attach control-area permits (Form 415) will be treated in the same manner as violation of any other part of the regulations.

Oregon-----	Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Washington-----	Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

[The foregoing quarantine was sent to all common carriers in the United States.]

#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

##### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white pine blister rust, effective June 5, 1930. This revision modifies regulations 1 and 2 by adding Montana and part of Oregon to the areas designated as infected, and by certain other changes affecting the interstate shipment of 5-leaved pines and of currant and gooseberry plants and leaves in the United States. Copies of said revision may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., June 17, 1930; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., June 19, 1930; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., June 17, 1930; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., June 19, 1930; The Denver Post, Denver, Colo., June 18, 1930; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1930; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., June 16, 1930; The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1930; The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1930; Atlanta



Journal, Atlanta, Ga., June 19, 1930; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, June 21, 1930; Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1930; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., June 16, 1930; Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, June 17, 1930; The Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., June 16, 1930; Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., June 16, 1930; Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., June 17, 1930; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., June 17, 1930; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1930; Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1930; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1930; Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., June 26, 1930; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., June 16, 1930; Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., October 16, 1930; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., June 18, 1930; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., June 17, 1930; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., June 18, 1930; Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., June 17, 1930; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., June 18, 1930; Las Cruces Citizen, Las Cruces, N. Mex., October 11, 1930; The World, New York, N. Y., June 18, 1930; News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., October 16, 1930; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., June 18, 1930; Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, June 15, 1930; Oklahoma News, Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19, 1930; Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., June 18, 1930; Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1930; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., June 16, 1930; The State, Columbia, S. C., June 17, 1930; The Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., June 17, 1930; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., June 18, 1930; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., June 17, 1930; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 18, 1930; Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., June 17, 1930; Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., June 18, 1930; Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash., June 19, 1930; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., June 17, 1930; Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., June 16, 1930; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 18, 1930.]

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

##### REVISION OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, June 26, 1930.

The regulations governing the shipment of five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry plants appearing on pages 22 to 25 of the September, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide have been amended, the chief object of which is to extend the list of States designated as infected with the white-pine blister-rust to include the State of Montana and those parts of Oregon not heretofore designated.

Other changes include (1) the extension of restrictions on the movement of currant and gooseberry plants to cover leaves of those plants; (2) removal of the requirement of State inspection and certification with respect to white-pine Christmas trees without roots and to white-pine branches moved during November and December from noninfected States when such movement does not involve passing westward across the Mississippi Valley quarantine line; (3) removal of certain special sanitation requirements so far as they applied to the shipment of five-leaved pines from New York to the New England States and vice versa; (4) provision for the separate inspection and certification of independent units of nurseries which grow and ship five-leaved pines under the nursery sanitation provisions of section (d) of regulation 2; (5) a requirement that five-leaved pines shall not be moved from either of the States of Oregon or Idaho unless they have been raised from seed under the sanitation requirements heretofore prescribed for such shipments from Washington and certain other generally infected States.

The careful attention of postmasters is, therefore, invited to the following revised regulations of Quarantine Order No. 63 on account of the white-pine blister-rust, effective June 5, 1930:

##### REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF 5-LEAFED PINES

(a) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—(1) No restrictions (except as to shipments prohibited in section (b) hereof) are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of 5-leaved pine branches or trees without roots and incapable of propagation, when such branches or trees

are moved during November and December from States not designated as infected, and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement.

(2) Other than as provided in paragraph (1) hereof, 5-leaved pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee, and has attached to the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

(3) Other than as provided in paragraph (1) hereof, 5-leaved pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved into any State having a legally established control area unless a control-area permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State, and each container of such pines shall bear such permit affixed on the outside thereof. (*For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.*)

#### ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLYING TO INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM CERTAIN STATES

(b) Five-leaved pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point east of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to any point west thereof.

(c) Five-leaved pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a State or county designated as infected (see Regulation 1, par. j) into any State or county not so designated; nor shall they be so moved *through* any such noninfected State or county except on a through bill of lading.

NOTE.—The infected States referred to in paragraph (j) of Regulation 1 are as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

(d) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate from one State or county designated as infected to another State or county so designated upon compliance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) hereof, except that interstate movement from the area composed of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, or from any of the States of Idaho, Oregon, or Washington, shall be made only under permit and upon compliance with the following additional conditions:

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) That a copy of the *permit*, issued on the basis of such application and certification, shall be attached to the outside of each container of pines so shipped.

#### REGULATION 3. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANT PLANTS

*European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of*

Alabama.	Kansas.	Missouri.	Oklahoma.
Arkansas.	Louisiana.	Nebraska.	South Dakota.
Florida.	Mississippi.	North Dakota.	Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from Oct. 1 to May 15, inclusive, and only on condition that each container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and bears on the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

#### REGULATION 4. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANT PLANTS

(a) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currant plants) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the container thereof is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside of said container a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a

control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the plant quarantine and control administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

No variety of currant or gooseberry plants shall be shipped into any State in which the planting and possession of such variety is prohibited in such State by any State law or regulation.<sup>3</sup>

(b) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Currant and gooseberry plants other than cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or county designated as infected.

Cultivated red and white and mountain currant plants and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any of the infected States and counties designated in Regulation 1, only during the period from Sept. 20 to May 15 (except that from Oregon and Washington the said plants may be moved only during the period from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1), and only upon compliance with the following conditions: (1) That, if shipped in the fall, the said plants are defoliated (i. e., without leaves); and, if shipped in the spring, they are free from leaves of the previous season's growth: *Provided*, That if shipped in the spring after Apr. 15 (Mar. 1 in the case of Oregon and Washington), the said plants shall be completely dormant; (2) that, before shipment, they have been completely immersed (except the roots) in a solution consisting of 1 part of concentrated lime-sulphur solution testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts of water by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation; (3) that the container shall be plainly marked to show that currant and gooseberry plants are contained therein.

#### APPENDIX A

##### STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants or of 5-leaved pines is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before *currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leaved pines* may be shipped into the States listed each shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the officer named. Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. Permits will not be issued for the movement of prohibited plants into blister-rust control areas.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
Connecticut.....	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine.....	State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts.....	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire.....	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island.....	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

F. A. TILTON,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

<sup>3</sup> New York and Rhode Island prohibit the planting and possession of yellow flowering currant plants (*Ribes aureum* and *R. odoratum*), and such plants may not be shipped into those States.



# ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, AND OTHER QUARANTINED ARTICLES INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## EMPHASIZES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGULATIONS FOR PLANT SHIPMENTS

(Press notice)

APRIL 30, 1930.

Regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into the District of Columbia require that each package must have attached a certificate of inspection signed by the State nursery or horticultural inspector of the State from which the plants were shipped, indicating that the nursery from which the plants were taken had been inspected within one year prior to the date of shipment. This inspection certificate is required for all woody and herbaceous plants, including bulbs, whether field-grown or greenhouse-grown. Any plant material shipped into the District of Columbia in violation of these regulations is subject to destruction, treatment, or return to the point of origin at the expense of the owner or shipper.

The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration particularly calls to the attention of florists and ornamental horticulturists the fact that the District of Columbia Regulations apply to bulbs and herbaceous plants, and reminds them that the nursery inspection officers of many of the Northern States do not inspect and certify such material unless specifically requested to do so. The administration solicits the earnest cooperation of nurserymen, florists, and other establishments and individuals in the efforts of the department to prevent the dissemination, through uncertified shipments, of dangerous plant diseases and insect pests.

## PENALTY FOR SHIPPING UNCERTIFIED PLANTS INTO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Press notice)

MAY 21, 1930.

The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, announces that it has been advised that a large dealer of plants in the State of New York recently entered a plea of guilty to the charge of violating the plant quarantine act in the shipment into the District of Columbia of plant roots without the State nursery inspection certificate required by the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into the District of Columbia. The court imposed a fine of \$50 on the shipper in question, and a fine of \$50 on the railroad company which transported the shipment.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

P. Q. C. A.—274.

### LIST OF TRUE BULBS, CORMS, AND TUBERS

(Exempted under regulation 6, section A (1), Quarantine No. 48)

APRIL 10, 1930.

The accompanying list of bulbs, corms, and tubers is issued for the information of shippers within the areas regulated under the provisions of the Japanese beetle quarantine. Regulation 6, section A (1), under Quarantine No. 48, reads as follows:

"True bulbs, corms, and tubers when dormant, without fibrous roots, and free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlias."

The key letter in parentheses before each name indicates whether the variety in question is a true bulb, corm, or tuber, (B) standing for true bulb, (C) for corm, and (T) for tuber. Plant roots of a bulbous nature not given on this list are, in most cases, fleshy rhizomes, and are therefore not exempt from certification. (C) *Acidanthera*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone* (bulbous), (C) *Antholyza*, (C) *Babiana*,

(T) Begonia (tuberous rooted), (T) Boussingaultia (Madeira vine), (C) Brodiaea, (B) Bulbocodium, (C) Calochortus (Mariposa lily or globe-tulip), (B) Camassia (wild hyacinth), (B) Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), (B) Colchicum (autumn-crocus), (T) Colocasia (*Caladium esculentum* and fancy-leaved varieties), (B) Cooperia (evening star and rainlily), (B) Crinum, (C) Crocus, (C) Cyclamen, (C) Dierama, (T) Eranthis (winter aconite), (B) Erythronium (troutlily or dog's-tooth violet), (B) Eucharis (Amazonlily), (C) Freesia, (B) Fritillaria (fritillary), (B) Galanthus (snowdrop), (B) Galtonia (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summer hyacinth), (C) Gladiolus, (T) Gloxinia (see Sinningia), (B) Hippeastrum (house-amaryllis), (B) Hyacinthus (hyacinth, Dutch and Roman), (B) Hymenocallis (spiderlily), (B) Iris, bulbous (Dutch, Spanish, and English), (B) Ismene (see Hymenocallis), (B) Ixia, (B) Ixiolirion, (B) Lachenalia (cape-cowslip), (B) Lapeyrousia (Anomatheca), (B) Leucojum (snowflake), (B) Lilium (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) Lycoris (cluster-amaryllis), (B) Milla (Mexican star), (B) Muscari (grape and feathered hyacinths), (B) Narcissus (daffodil, jonquil), (B) Nerine, (B) Ornithogalum (star-of-Bethlehem), (B) Oxalis, (B) Pancratium, (B) Polianthes (tuberose), (B) Puschkinia, (T) Ranunculus, (B) Scilla (squill, starhyacinth), (T) Sinningia speciosa (gloxinia), (C) Sparaxis (wandflower), (B) Sprekelia (St. Jameslily), (B) Sternbergia, (B) Tigridia (tiger or shell flowers), (C) Tritonia (montbretia), (B) Tulipa (tulip), (B) Vallota (Scarboro-lily), (B) Watsonia (buglelily), (T) Zantedeschia (Richardia) (calla, white, yellow, spotted; arum-lily), (B) Zephyranthes (Zephyrlily).

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON-FLY QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

### REVISION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARANTINE OF HAWAII ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In connection with the necessity for printing a new edition of Quarantine No. 13, with regulations, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly in Hawaii, the opportunity has been taken to make certain minor changes in Regulations 2 and 10. The change in Regulation 2 involves the addition of lily and ginger roots to the products which may be shipped to the mainland subject to inspection and certification in Hawaii; and Regulation 10, as revised, provides for inspection of baggage and cargo either on the docks or on the ship while in the quarantine area, at the discretion of the inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 13 (AS REVISED MARCH 12, 1917)

##### MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY

(Effective on and after June 1, 1917)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exists in the Territory of Hawaii a dangerous insect infestation, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the mainland of the United States, by two insects, to wit, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Now, therefore, I, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 U. S. Statutes at Large, page 315), do hereby

quarantine the Territory of Hawaii as infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly and do prohibit the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective, and Quarantine No. 13, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture March 23, 1914, entitled "Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Melon Fly," shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 12th day of March, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CARL VROOMAN,  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 13, REVISED, ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY IN HAWAII

(Approved May 20, 1930; effective June 1, 1930)

**Regulation 1. Fruits and Vegetables Prohibited**

No fruits or vegetables whatsoever, in the natural or raw state, except as provided in Regulation 2 hereof, shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

**Regulation 2. Shipment of Bananas, Pineapples, Taro, Coconuts, Lily Root, and Ginger Root Permitted under Certification**

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the noncooking type, pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), taro (*Colocasia antiquorum esculentum*), coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*), lily root (*Nelumbium nucifera*), and ginger root (*Zingiber officinale*) may be moved or allowed to move from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, when such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified to be free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and marked in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the mainland where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables in the form and manner in which they are to be shipped are not and can not be a means of conveying either the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly: *Provided further*, That these regulations shall not apply to coconuts, either in or free from the husk, when shipped through the mails without wrapping or packing as individual parcels.

**Regulation 3. Application for Inspection**

Persons intending to move any of the fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 2 from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States shall make application for inspection thereof as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. The application should show the quantity of the fruits or vegetables which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and the contemplated date of shipment.

Blanks on which to make application for inspection or for permits will be furnished, upon request, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, King Street, Honolulu.

**Regulation 4. Certification of Shipments**

Fruits and vegetables listed under Regulation 2 shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, by cars, boats, or other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Depart-



ment of Agriculture showing that such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by said department and pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

The inspection certificate will not be issued until an authorized representative of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration shall have determined, by adequate inspection, that the plantation on which the inspected fruits or vegetables were produced is free from infestation, and from contiguous sources of infestation, by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Certificates of inspection will be issued only for fruits or vegetables which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with fruits or vegetables which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Inspection and certification required by these regulations will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature. Applicants for inspection will be required to place the fruits or vegetables to be inspected so that they can be readily examined. If not so placed inspection will be refused.

### **Regulation 5. Marking of Containers**

No fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 2 shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate required by Regulation 4. The containers or wrappers shall be new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### **Regulation 6. Movement Within Quarantined Area**

The local or interisland movement of all fruits and vegetables, exclusively within the area quarantined for the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, is not prohibited by these regulations and is subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed under the laws of Hawaii.

### **Regulation 7. Quarantined Fruits and Vegetables as Ships' Stores or in Possession of Crew or Passengers**

No restriction is placed on the movement of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing Quarantine No. 13 as ships' stores or by passengers and crews on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, except that such fruits or vegetables must be entirely consumed or removed from such ships or vessels before such ships or vessels reach the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

### **Regulation 8. Inspection of Vessels**

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Hawaii at any time after they come within the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels as cargo or ships' stores, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables. All ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, upon coming within the boundaries of any port within the United States other than Hawaii, must stop in the quarantine area of such port to permit boarding by inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of making such inspection, and such ships or vessels must remain in the quarantine area until such inspection is completed. Such boarding shall be done only between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and any such ship or vessel arriving after sunset must remain at anchor in the quarantine area until boarded and

released by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture the following morning.

When such ship or vessel has been inspected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector making the inspection and is found to be apparently free from the articles enumerated in this quarantine, such inspector shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such inspection, which shall permit such ship or vessel to proceed from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole.

#### **Regulation 9. Disinfection of Vessels**

Before proceeding from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole, any ship or vessel found to contain or to be infested from any of the fruits or vegetables covered in the foregoing quarantine, and all articles that have been in contact with such fruits or vegetables shall be immediately disinfected by the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel under the direction and in the manner prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. When such ship or vessel has been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to such inspector, he shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such disinfection, which shall permit such ship or vessel to proceed from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole.

#### **Regulation 10. Inspection of Baggage and Cargo**

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to ascertain by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in the baggage or other personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, such baggage inspection to be made, at the discretion of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, either on the docks or on the ship while in the quarantine area at the first port of arrival within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii where such ship or vessel may arrive, and no such baggage or personal belongings of passengers or crew shall be removed from such dock or ship until the same have been inspected and passed by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. No cargo shall be unloaded from such ship or vessel until all baggage or other personal belongings of all passengers have been inspected and passed and until there has been provided by the owner or operator of such ship or vessel sufficient space and adequate facilities on the dock or ship for such inspection.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to open and inspect any box, bale, crate, bundle, or other package, including trunks, which may contain or be liable to contain any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine, whether carried as ships' stores, cargo, or otherwise, by any ship or vessel plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

#### **Regulation 11. Posting of Warning Notice and Distribution of Baggage Declarations**

Before any ship or vessel from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, the master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of any ship or vessel, shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a baggage declaration, to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the plant quarantine act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations. These baggage declarations, after being signed by the passengers, shall be collected and delivered by the purser to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture on arrival at quarantine.

Every person or company owning or controlling any dock, yard, or other harbor in Hawaii from which ships or vessels sail for ports in the continental United States, or in any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, and every master, captain, or other person in charge or possession of any ship or vessel sailing from Hawaii destined to a port in the continental United States, or any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, shall, respectively, post in one or

more conspicuous places, and keep posted at all times in one or more conspicuous places, on or in said dock, yard, or other harbor, or in such ship or vessel, and in at least three places—the cabin, the steerage, and crew's quarters in such ship or vessel—a copy of the warning notice printed on the reverse side of the baggage declaration.

## Regulation 12. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved to the mainland by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after June 1, 1930, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated October 9, 1922. Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of May, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP.

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers operating regularly between the Territory of Hawaii and the mainland.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1930.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated, effective June 1, 1930, a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 13, Revised, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly in Hawaii. This revision of the regulations involves the addition of lily and ginger roots to the products which may be shipped to the mainland subject to inspection and certification in Hawaii, and provides for inspection of baggage and cargo either on the docks or on the ship while in the quarantine area, at the discretion of inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture. The shipment or transportation of such articles in manner or method or under conditions other than those specified in the revised regulations referred to, is prohibited. Copies of the said revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or King Street, Honolulu.

R. W. DUNLAP,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the Star-Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 18, 1930.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, June 10, 1930.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 13, Revised, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly in Hawaii, which became effective June 1, 1930.

Your careful attention is invited to the introductory note from which it will be seen that regulation 2 of the order has been amended so as to permit the shipment to the mainland of lily and ginger roots, provided they are properly inspected and certified.

You are requested to see that all requirements of the quarantine order are carefully observed at your office. See paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON.

*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*



**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY  
QUARANTINE (NO. 68)**

P. Q. C. A.—272.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS****MODIFICATION OF PRODUCTION, HARVESTING, AND SHIPMENT RESTRICTIONS ON  
FLORIDA HOST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

[Modification of regulation 3, sections A (1) and A (5), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 68 (revised), superseding Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—254, 261, 262, 264, and paragraph (1) of P. Q. C. A.—269]

[Approved April 9, 1930; effective April 9, 1930]

The following modifications of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine include changes in the present requirements on the production, harvesting, and shipment of Florida grapes, sour limes, cantaloupes, and eggplants and on the harvesting period of other host vegetables.

Pending later amendment to the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, sections A (1) and A (5) of regulation 3, as modified to date, are hereby further modified to read:

"(1) Host-free period: A host-free period shall be maintained each year throughout the eradication area, beginning on April 15 for citrus and other host fruits (except grapes and cantaloupes), beginning on July 1 for cantaloupes and for host vegetables, and beginning on July 15 for grapes, and continuing until September 1, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination and as to articles to which it is applicable as may be authorized or required by the United States Department of Agriculture. During the host-free period, no host fruits or vegetables shall be permitted to grow or exist within or to be moved from the eradication areas except: (a) citrus fruits, avocados, and persimmons, on the trees and host vegetables and bananas, when such fruits or vegetables are in such state of immaturity that in the judgment of the inspector they are not susceptible of infestation; (b) host fruits and vegetables in storage or held for local utilization or consumption.

"(5) Fruit and vegetable sterilization: All host fruits and vegetables packed, sold, or stored in, or transported from, the regulated areas shall, under the supervision of and satisfactory to the inspector, be sterilized, either by heating, by refrigeration, or by other approved treatment in such manner and method as shall be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration: *Provided*, That pending the determination with respect to the methods of sterilization herein indicated of any adjustments necessitated by varietal and seasonal conditions of fruits and vegetables, or pending such packing-house adjustments as may be necessary to take advantage of such sterilization, shipments may be authorized as follows:

"(a) Host fruits produced in infested areas: Sterilization shall be required as a condition of movement of fruit produced in areas which have at any time been determined as infested unless and until such areas are or have been, with the approval of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, released from such designation by the proper State board or officer of the State concerned. Sterilized fruit from unreleased infested areas may be authorized movement anywhere in the United States other than into the following States and Territory: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and the Territory of Porto Rico.

"(b) Sterilized host fruits produced in a regulated area outside of designated infested areas, and shipped in containers each of which bears a label affixed to the outside thereof under authority of the United States Department of Agriculture certifying that the contained fruit has been sterilized may be authorized interstate movement anywhere in the United States other than into the States and Territory named in paragraph (a) hereof.

"(c) Unsterilized host fruits (except grapes) produced in eradication areas outside of designated infested areas, may be authorized movement only (i) to the District of Columbia, including Potomac Yards in Virginia, and to destinations in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and States north and east thereof, including shipment via any of such States to foreign countries, or (ii) to designated cold storages for sterilization. Unsterilized grapes may be author-

ized interstate movement anywhere in the United States other than into the States and Territory named in paragraph (a) hereof, on condition that no other susceptible host fruits or vegetables are permitted to exist within 50 feet of the vineyard, and that the vines are sprayed in a manner satisfactory to the department.

"(d) Unsterilized host fruits produced in a regulated area outside of eradication areas may, until further notice, be authorized movement anywhere in the United States other than into the States and Territory listed above in paragraph (a). Until further notice, this restriction as to destination shall not apply to sour limes produced outside the eradication areas.

"(e) Peppers and lima and broad beans produced in eradication areas may be authorized movement only to the District of Columbia; including Potomac Yards in Virginia, and to destinations in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and States north and east thereof, including shipments via any of such States to foreign countries.

"(f) Peppers and lima and broad beans produced in a regulated area outside of eradication areas may be authorized movement throughout the United States other than into the States and Territory listed in paragraph (a).

"(g) Tomatoes and eggplants produced in eradication areas may be authorized movement throughout the United States other than into the States and Territory listed in paragraph (a). Tomatoes and eggplants produced in a regulated area outside of eradication areas may be authorized movement throughout the United States, except into the Territory of Porto Rico.

"(h) Diversion privileges: The limitations on movement prescribed under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine regulations will be interpreted to allow the movement, under the conditions prescribed in such regulations, of host fruits and vegetables (except as to unsterilized fruit produced in eradication areas) from Florida via any usual railroad diversion point for immediate diversion to any point in the destination areas authorized in the quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the waybills of all cars containing host fruits and vegetables not authorized movement into the Southern and Western States named in paragraph (a) and consigned to diversion points in such States shall bear a notation reading as follows: 'This car must be diverted to destinations in the States north of and including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.'

These administrative instructions shall be effective on and after April 9, 1930, and shall supersede and cancel administrative instructions numbered P. Q. C. A.—254, 261, 262, 264, and paragraph (1) of P. Q. C. A.—269.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

Approved.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

P. Q. C. A.—273.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

##### SPRAYING REQUIREMENTS FOR GRAPES PRODUCED IN THE ERADICATION AREA OF FLORIDA

[Supplementing P. Q. C. A.—272 and section A (5) of regulation 3, Quarantine No. 68]

[Approved April 10, 1930; effective April 10, 1930]

Under subsection 5 (c) of Administrative Instructions PQCA-272, unsterilized grapes may be authorized interstate movement anywhere in the United States except into 18 Southern and Western States on condition that no other susceptible host fruits or vegetables are permitted to exist within 50 feet of the vineyard, and that the vines are sprayed in a manner satisfactory to the department.

The grape-spraying practice satisfactory to the department is essentially that already used by the growers for the control of plant diseases, namely, ordinary Bordeaux mixture. This material provides a poison (copper) which is fatal to adult fruit flies.

To make this poison fully effective, each application of Bordeaux must be followed within six days, preferably within three days, by a light spot bait



spray, applied in the form of a mist and consisting of 5 pounds of sugar and 1 gallon of sirup to 39 gallons of water. The Bordeaux mixture is to be applied at least twice at intervals of four weeks, each application to be followed within the period indicated, by an application of the bait solution described.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

P. Q. C. A.—275.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

#### RESHIPMENT OF CERTAIN FLORIDA HOST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WITHIN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES AUTHORIZED

[Modification of paragraph 1 of regulation 11, Notice of Quarantine No. 68]

[Approved April 10, 1930; effective April 10, 1930]

Pending later amendment to the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, paragraph 1 of regulation 11 is amended to read:

"(1) Host fruits and vegetables, which have originated in a regulated area of an infested State and have been moved therefrom to destinations in the States north of and including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, shall not thereafter be reshipped or otherwise transported into the following Southern and Western States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, or Washington, or into the Territory of Porto Rico."

The effect of the modification is to remove the prohibition against the reshipment between the Southern and Western States named of host fruits and vegetables which have originated in and been moved from the regulated area of Florida into the Southern and Western States and which the owners desire to reship into other Southern or Western States. The prohibition against the reshipment of such fruits and vegetables into the South and West from Northern and Central States remains unchanged.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

Approved.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

P. Q. C. A.—276.

#### ELIMINATION OF SUMMER HOST PLANTS IN ERADICATION AREA OF FLORIDA WILL NOT BE REQUIRED

[Revocation of paragraph 2 of section A, regulation 3, Quarantine No. 68]

[Approved April 14, 1930; effective April 14, 1930]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that paragraph 2 of section A, regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 68, which were promulgated on August 20, 1929, be and the same is hereby revoked.

The effect of this revocation is to relieve the State of Florida of the necessity of requiring and enforcing "the elimination throughout eradication areas of all host plants, wild and cultivated, which normally produce fruit or vegetables susceptible to infestation during the host-free period." Other requirements relating to the host-free period continue in full force and effect.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of April, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[SEAL.]

[Published in The Orlando Morning Sentinel, Orlando, Fla., May 2, 1930.]



P. Q. C. A.—279.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

## RE DISPOSITION OF RIPENING CITRUS FRUITS, AVOCADOS, PERSIMMONS, HOST VEGETABLES, AND BANANAS IN THE ERADICATION AREA OF FLORIDA DURING THE HOST-FREE PERIOD

[Interpretation of subsection 1, section A, regulation 3, Quarantine No. 68, as modified by P. Q. C. A.—272]

APRIL 26, 1930.

Paragraph 1 of section A, regulation 3, of the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, as modified by administrative instructions P. Q. C. A.—272, requires that "During the host-free period no host fruits or vegetables shall be permitted to grow or exist within or to be moved from the eradication areas except: (a) Citrus fruits, avocados, and persimmons, on the trees, and host vegetables and bananas, when such fruits or vegetables are in such state of immaturity that in the judgment of the inspector they are not susceptible of infestation; (b) host fruits and vegetables in storage or held for local utilization or consumption."

Under this provision citrus fruits, avocados, persimmons, and bananas may be permitted to develop on the trees and plants as long as the fruits remain in such state of immaturity that in the judgment of the inspector they are not susceptible to infestation. Before reaching such stage of maturity that they would become susceptible to infestation they shall be required to be removed from the trees or plants on which produced and may thereupon be either destroyed or placed immediately in cold storage, or consumed locally within five days, or shipped under permit within two days after picking, or from cold storage, to any destination authorized under the quarantine regulations. Permits for such shipment may be issued under the same conditions as those prescribed for shipments at other times of the year.

During the host-free period host vegetables and all noncitrus fruits other than those specifically named above shall be destroyed before reaching such stage of maturity that they would become susceptible to infestation.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

## MODIFIED FRUIT-FLY QUARANTINE WILL FAVOR CERTAIN VEGETABLES

(Press notice)

APRIL 30, 1930.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced to-day a modification of the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, under which freer movement of peppers and other host vegetables is authorized. Under these regulations, shipment of peppers produced in the eradication areas of Florida has been limited to destinations in the District of Columbia and in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States northeast of the Potomac River. The regulations provided that peppers produced outside the eradication areas might move to any of the States north of and including Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

In view of the fact that the spray ordinarily used on peppers to control plant diseases contains copper sulphate, which in experimental tests has proved poisonous to fruit flies, the department will hereafter issue permits for the movement of peppers from the eradication areas to the Northern and Central States, provided the peppers have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or have been protected from infestation in some other manner satisfactory to the department. To protect satisfactorily peppers to be shipped to the Central States, the grower must spray every two weeks and must establish an isolation belt for at least 100 feet from the peppers, in which belt he must prevent the development to a susceptible stage of maturity of any other host fruit or vegetable.

The new order similarly opens the Central States to the shipment of Lima and broad beans grown in the eradication areas.

These changes remove the distinctions between host vegetables permitted to move to the Northeastern States and those permitted to go to the Central

States. Consequently, all reshipment restrictions as to such host vegetables between the Northeastern and Central States are canceled. Restrictions remain, however, with respect to host fruits, which may not move from the northeastern area to outside points except under special permit for such movement. No host fruits or host vegetables from the regulated area of Florida may now move, either directly or indirectly, to the Southern States except tomatoes, eggplants, and sour limes produced outside the eradication areas.

P. Q. C. A.—280.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

#### SHIPMENT OF FLORIDA PEPPERS AND LIMA AND BROAD BEANS TO CENTRAL STATES, AND RESHIPMENT OF HOST VEGETABLES WITHIN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL STATES AUTHORIZED

[Modification of subsection (5), section A, regulation 3; of paragraph 2, regulation 11, Quarantine No. 68; and of paragraphs 5 (e) and 5 (f), P. Q. C. A.—272; also revocation of P. Q. C. A.—263]

[Approved April 30, 1930; effective April 30, 1930]

Pending later amendment to the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, it is ordered that paragraph (e) of subsection 5, Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—272, be, and the same is hereby, revoked.

Paragraph (f) of subsection 5, Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—272, is amended to read:

"(f) Peppers and Lima and broad beans produced in a regulated area (that is, all that part of the State of Florida lying east and southeast of the Ocklawaha River) may be authorized movement anywhere in the United States other than into the following States and Territory: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, the nonregulated area of Florida, and the Territory of Porto Rico. Permits for such movement of peppers produced in eradication areas will be issued only on condition that the plants are sprayed and otherwise protected from possible infestation in a manner satisfactory to the department."

Paragraph 2 of regulation 11 as modified by Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—263 is amended to omit reference to host vegetables and to read:

"(2) Host fruits which have originated in and been moved from an infested State into the area northeast of and including Potomac Yards, Va., the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, shall not thereafter be reshipped or otherwise transported to points in the United States outside the said northeastern area: *Provided*, That host fruits which have been shipped from an infested State in containers each of which bears a label affixed to the outside thereof under the authority of the United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the contained fruit has been sterilized in manner and by method prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, may be shipped or transported in the unbroken original containers, under special Federal permits authorizing such movement, from Pittsburgh, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., to points in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio. For permits to move host fruits from Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington into the States of Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, shippers should apply to the following offices of the department: Baltimore, Md., 130 Custom House; Washington, D. C., Inspection House, Twelfth and B Streets, NW.; Pittsburgh, Pa., 314 Fruit Exchange Building, Twenty-first and Penn Avenue."

Administrative instructions P. Q. C. A.—263 are hereby revoked.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

Approved.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## UNITED STATES RESUMES FRUIT-FLY FIGHT IN FLORIDA

(Press notice)

JUNE 13, 1930.

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Plant Board has resumed work in Florida on the Mediterranean fruit-fly problem, the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, announced to-day.

The funds at the disposal of the department, Secretary Hyde explained, will permit the department to undertake spray or clean-up work only where actual infestations occur. In cases of actual infestation, this clean-up and spray work will be done under the authority of the State Plant Board, an organization which performed most valuable service last season in the eradication campaign, according to Secretary Hyde, and which will fill a necessary place in the work now under way.

The intensive clean-up and spray work must be carried out by the growers with the department giving such assistance as is possible in the way of information and service. Intensive inspections will be continued, and it is hoped conditions will justify an order permitting the shipment of citrus fruits originating outside the zones not actually infested, without sterilization, to the Northeast, and Middle West. This will mean—after a reasonable period of “no infestations”—the restoration to the status of zone three of those areas in zone two where no infestations are found. Naturally, said Mr. Hyde, the extent of the areas so restored and the progress of the restoration will depend in no small measure upon the condition of neglected and abandoned properties and upon the thoroughness and diligence with which the clean-up and spray work are accomplished by growers, shippers and owners, and occupants of residence properties.

P. Q. C. A.—282.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

## EXTENSION OF PRODUCTION AND HARVESTING PERIOD OF FLORIDA GRAPES AND HOST VEGETABLES

[Modification of P. Q. C. A.—272 and of regulation 3, section A (1), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 68 (revised)]

[Approved June 20, 1930; effective June 21, 1930]

Pending later amendment to the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations, section A(1) of regulation 3, as amended to date, is hereby further modified to read:

“(1) Host-free period: A host-free period shall be maintained each year throughout the eradication area, beginning on April 15 for citrus and other host fruits (except grapes and cantaloupes), beginning on July 16 for cantaloupes and for host vegetables, and beginning on August 1 for grapes, and continuing until September 1, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination and as to articles to which it is applicable as may be authorized or required by the United States Department of Agriculture. During the host-free period, no host fruits or vegetables shall be permitted to grow or exist within or to be moved from the eradication area except: (a) Citrus fruits, avocados, and persimmons, on the trees and host vegetables and bananas, when such fruits or vegetables are in such state of immaturity that in the judgment of the inspector they are not susceptible of infestation; (b) host fruits and vegetables in storage or held for local utilization or consumption.

“These administrative instructions shall become effective on and after June 21, 1930, and shall supersede and cancel paragraph (1) of Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—272.”

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Approved.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

P. Q. C. A.—277.

### ENTRY OF NARCISSUS BULBS FOR PROPAGATION

APRIL 22, 1930.

It appears from the evidence which has been received by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that the present supply for planting purposes of the following varieties of Narcissi has been considerably reduced: Spring Glory, Glory of Sassenheim, Victoria, Emperor, and Golden Spur. The factors contributing to this shortage, some of which are still undetermined, could not be foreseen, with the result that planting stock is apparently not obtainable in sufficient quantities to meet present propagating needs.

In view of this situation, the varieties listed above may, until further notice, be imported under permit, subject to treatment under the supervision of representatives of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, in quantities not to exceed 100,000 bulbs per variety to each permittee. Previous importations of the varieties involved will not be considered in acting upon applications from permittees for permission to import the varieties mentioned above.

Pending the completion of the experimental work with fungicides now under way, the use of such fungicides in connection with the hot-water treatment of imported narcissus bulbs is optional with the permittee.

Except as to the varieties Spring Glory, Glory of Sassenheim, Victoria, Emperor, and Golden Spur, the second paragraph of P. Q. C. A.—223 issued April 10, 1929, re annual limitations, quoted below, remains unchanged:

"In order to reduce the pest risk to the minimum, it is ordered that, beginning with the season 1929, importations of narcissus bulbs shall be limited to a total of 25,000 bulbs in any one year. This total may include any number of varieties and permits. This limitation shall not apply to the Chinese sacred lily (*Narcissus*), but the quantities of this variety authorized are to be indicated in the permit."

Contrary to expectations, it now appears that the need for further importations of propagation stock of *Gloriosa*, Minister Talma, Pheasant's Eye (*Poeticus recurvus*), and Tresserve still exists, and hence these varieties may be imported within the 25,000 quantity limit until further notice.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

P. Q. C. A.—278.

### LIMITATIONS ON SPECIAL-PERMIT PLANT MATERIAL ENTERED FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES UNDER REGULATION 14 OF QUARANTINE NO. 37, NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

[Approved April 22, 1930; effective July 1, 1930]

Provision is made in Regulation 14 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine 37, nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine, for the importation under permit "in limited quantities and under conditions and safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of nursery stock and other plants and seeds \* \* \* for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose."

Ten years have elapsed since this quarantine became effective and it is now believed that the horticultural interests of this country have had ample opportunity to build up stocks of standard varieties of plants and adjust their operations to the new conditions which followed the promulgation of the quarantine in 1919. It appears that this period of readjustment has largely passed, since most growers have recently confined their requests for special permit stock to small quantities of new species and varieties or novelties. It is evident, therefore, that there is no necessity for the continued assumption of needless pest risk through further importations of these restricted plants in such large numbers as has heretofore been permitted.

The new limitations, effective July 1, 1930, fix the maximum quantity of each genus or type that may be imported for propagation by any permittee in any one year. Within this maximum quantity, species and named varieties not available in the United States may be imported in any quantity desired. For example, a permittee may import 1,000 rose plants of any one variety not already available in this country, or one or more plants of several such varieties, provided his total rose importations for the year do not exceed 1,000 plants. Moreover, a permittee may exhaust his limit each year thereafter in making further importations of such varieties, until they have become available for propagation purposes in the United States. Therefore, while these limitations reduce the total volume of plant material which may be imported under special permit, they conform more nearly to the American grower's actual needs as evidenced by the importations of restricted plant material during the past two years. It is understood, however, that this revision of quantity limits on the plants imported under special permit for propagation purposes does not alter the utilization requirements outlined in circular HB-194 (revised July 28, 1927) entitled "Utilization of Plants Entered for Propagation."

The quantity limits on the entry of orchids, as explained in circular P. Q. C. A.—218, are replaced by the limit stated herein. Although no change is made in the total number of 400 orchid plants a permittee may import in any one year, the restriction limiting such permittee to not more than 20 plants of a species or named hybrid is hereby removed.

A list of representative genera, arranged alphabetically for ready reference, is given in Table 1, and opposite each genus will be found the maximum yearly quantity limit. Quantity limits for other genera will be furnished upon request. Since the pest risk is materially reduced with importations of cuttings, scions, or buds, these forms should be imported in lieu of plants wherever practicable.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

TABLE 1.—*List of representative genera and quantity limits which may be imported*

Genus	Form	Yearly limits	Genus	Form	Yearly limits
Acer.....	Plants.....	100	Cedrus.....	Plants.....	100
Aconitum.....	Roots.....	500	Cephalotaxus.....	do.....	100
Achimenes.....	do.....	1,000	Chamaecyparis.....	do.....	100
Adlumina.....	do.....	250	Chrysanthemum.....	do.....	100
Adonis.....	Plants.....	250	Cimicifuga.....	Roots.....	250
Aesculus.....	do.....	100	Clematis.....	Plants.....	100
Allium.....	Bulbs.....	1,000	Colchicum.....	Bulbs.....	10,000
Alnus.....	Plants.....	100	Colutea.....	Plants.....	100
Alstroemeria.....	Bulbs.....	1,000	Corylus.....	do.....	100
Amaryllis.....	do.....	1,000	Cotoneaster.....	do.....	100
Amygdalus (fl.).....	Cuttings.....	1,000	Crataegus.....	do.....	100
Anchusa.....	Plants.....	250	Cryptomeria.....	do.....	100
Anemone.....	Roots.....	500	Cupressus.....	do.....	100
Do.....	Bulbs.....	5,000	Cydonia.....	do.....	100
Antennaria.....	Plants.....	250	Cyrtanthus.....	Bulbs.....	1,000
Araucaria.....	do.....	100	Cytisus.....	Plants.....	100
Armeria.....	do.....	250	Dahlia.....	Tubers.....	500
Arum.....	Corms.....	500	Daphne.....	Plants.....	100
Aspidistra.....	Plants.....	500	Delphinium.....	Roots.....	500
Aster.....	do.....	250	Deutzia.....	Plants.....	100
Astilbe.....	Roots.....	1,000	Dianthus.....	do.....	250
Azalea.....	Plants.....	500	Dictamnus.....	do.....	250
Begonia.....	Tubers.....	1,000	Diervilla.....	do.....	100
Do.....	Plants.....	250	Doronicum.....	do.....	250
Berberis.....	do.....	100	Enkianthus.....	do.....	100
Betula.....	do.....	100	Epimedium.....	do.....	250
Bignonia.....	do.....	100	Eremurus.....	Roots.....	500
Bravoa.....	Bulbs.....	1,000	Erica.....	Plants.....	100
Caladium.....	Corms.....	1,000	Erigeron.....	do.....	250
Camassia.....	Bulbs.....	1,000	Eryngium.....	do.....	250
Camellia.....	Plants.....	100	Euonymus.....	do.....	100
Campanula.....	do.....	250	Euphorbia.....	do.....	250
Canna.....	Tubers.....	500	Fragaria.....	do.....	1,000
Carpinus.....	Plants.....	100	Fraxinus.....	do.....	100
Castanea.....	do.....	100	Freesia.....	Bulbs.....	1,000
Castanopsis.....	do.....	100	Gaillardia.....	Plants.....	250
Catalpa.....	do.....	100	Geum.....	do.....	250
Ceanothus.....	do.....	100	Gladiolus <sup>1</sup> .....	Corms.....	1,000

<sup>1</sup> 5,000 cormels of gladioli may be imported in lieu of 1,000 corms.



TABLE 1.—*List of representative genera and quantity limits which may be imported—Continued*

Genus	Form	Yearly limits	Genus	Form	Yearly limits
Gloxinia	Tubers	1,000	Pieris	Plants	500
Hamamelis	Plants	100	Platanus	do	100
Hedera	do	100	Podocarpus	do	100
Helenium	do	250	Polygonum	do	250
Helianthus	do	250	Populus	do	100
Helleborus	Roots	500	Potentilla	do	250
Hemerocallis	do	250	Prunus (fl.)	Cuttings	1,000
Heuchera	Plants	250	Puschkinia	Bulbs	1,000
Hibiscus (woody)	do	100	Pyracantha	Plants	100
Hibiscus (herb)	do	250	Pyrethrum	do	250
Hosta	do	250	Pyrus (fl.)	Cuttings	1,000
Hydrangea (P. G. variety)	do	100	Quercus	Plants	100
Hydrangea (opuloides variety)	do	500	Ranunculus	Roots	2,000
Hymenocallis	Bulbs	1,000	Retinospora	Plants	100
Ilex	Plants	100	Rhamnus	do	100
Incarvillea	do	250	Rhododendron	do	500
Iris	Rhizomes	500	Rohdea	do	250
Do	Bulbs	50,000	Rosa	do	1,000
Juniperus	Plants	100	Rubus	do	500
Kalmia	do	500	Sauromatum	Bulbs	500
Kniphofia	do	250	Saxifraga	Plants	250
Lachenalia	Bulbs	1,000	Scabiosa	do	250
Lapeyrousia	do	1,000	Schizophragma	do	100
Leucojum	do	1,000	Schizostylis	Bulbs	500
Ligustrum	Plants	100	Sedum	Plants	250
Lonicera	do	100	Sempervivum	do	250
Lychnis	do	250	Skimmia	do	100
Lycoris	Bulbs	1,000	Solanum	do	250
Magnolia	Plants	100	Sorbus	do	100
Malus (fl.)	Cuttings	1,000	Sprekelia	Bulbs	1,000
Megasea	Plants	250	Stachys	Plants	250
Milla	Bulbs	10,000	Sternbergia	Bulbs	1,000
Morus (orna.)	Cuttings	1,000	Syringa	Plants	100
Nymphaea	Roots	250	Taxus	do	100
Orchid	Plants	400	Thalictrum	do	250
Ornithogalum	Bulbs	1,000	Thuja	do	100
Oxalis	do	1,000	Thujaopsis	do	100
Paeonia	Plants	500	Tigridia	Bulbs	1,000
Papaver	do	250	Tilia	Plants	100
Paradisea	do	250	Triteleia	Bulbs	1,000
Parthenocissus	do	100	Tritonia	do	2,500
Paulownia	do	100	Trollius	Plants	250
Pelargonium	do	250	Tsuga	do	100
Philadelphus	do	100	Veronica	do	250
Phillyrea	do	100	Viburnum	do	100
Phlox	do	250	Vinca	do	250
Photinia	do	100	Viola	do	250
Picea	do	100	Watsonia	Bulbs	1,000
			Wisteria	Plants	100

NOTE.—Plants capable of propagation by cuttings, scions, or buds may be imported in these forms at the rate of 5 cuttings, scions, or bud sticks to 1 plant.

#### NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE ENTRY OF AGLAONEMA

It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that Aglaonema canes or cuttings, ostensibly imported for medicinal purposes, are being used rather extensively for propagation. These canes at present are admitted without inspection in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Quarantine No. 37. Since these canes are not promptly converted into medicine and therefore, without inspection, constitute a pest risk, their further entry shall meet the requirements governing the importation of plants under special permit.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the proviso of Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, all species and varieties of Aglaonema may be imported from any foreign country and locality, on and after June 1, 1930, only under special permit and upon compliance with the provisions of regulation 14 of the regulations referred to above.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.



## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Notice of permit requirement for the entry of *Aglaonema* (T. D. 44048)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1930.

*To collectors of customs and others concerned:*

Attention is directed to the following notice received from the Department of Agriculture:

"It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that *Aglaonema* canes or cuttings, ostensibly imported for medicinal purposes, are being used rather extensively for propagation. These canes at present are admitted without inspection in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Quarantine No. 37. Since these canes are not promptly converted into medicine and therefore, without inspection, constitute a pest risk, their further entry shall meet the requirements governing the importation of plants under special permit.

"Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the proviso of Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, all species and varieties of *Aglaonema* may be imported from any foreign country and locality, on and after June 1, 1930, only under special permit and upon compliance with the provisions of regulation 14 of the regulations referred to above.

"Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May, 1930.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture,

"R. W. DUNLAP,  
"Acting Secretary of Agriculture."

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

F. X. A. EBLE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

List of names of representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture qualified to inspect and certify plants (T. D. 43930)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1930.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The following list of official representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture who are qualified and authorized to inspect and certify nursery stock, plants, and seeds for shipment from Canada to the United States in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 37 (United States Department of Agriculture) is published below:

Arthur Gibson, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, Ottawa.

L. S. McLaine, chief division of foreign pests suppression, Ottawa.

W. N. Keenan, entomologist and chief assistant division of foreign pests suppression, Ottawa.

A. K. Gibson, district inspector, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A. Fimmamore, district inspector, St. John, New Brunswick.

W. Ryan, district inspector, Montreal, Quebec.

W. A. Fowler, district inspector, Toronto, Ontario.

R. W. Sheppard, district inspector, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

C. A. S. Smith, district inspector, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

P. C. Brown, district inspector, Estevan, Saskatchewan.

W. H. Lyne, chief horticultural inspector, Vancouver, British Columbia.

C. S. Thompson, district inspector, Windsor, Ontario.

F. X. A. EBLE, Commissioner of Customs.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PHONY-PEACH-DISEASE  
QUARANTINE (NO. 67)****WILL CONSIDER PHONY-PEACH QUARANTINE OF MISSISSIPPI**

(Press notice)

APRIL 3, 1930.

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced a public hearing as to the advisability of extending to the State of Mississippi the quarantine on account of the phony peach disease. The hearing will be at 10 a. m., April 24, 1930, before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

United States Department of Agriculture inspectors engaged in eradicating the disease last year found orchards slightly infected with the disease in three counties in Mississippi. These counties are Madison, Oktibbeha, and Washington. Seven other counties either have suspected cases or are adjacent to infected areas.

The phony-peach-disease quarantine regulates interstate movement, from the regulated areas to points outside, of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, and all kinds of trees and shrubs grafted or budded on peach roots or nectarine roots. It also regulates movement from the generally infected to the lightly infected area. The original quarantine, effective June 1, 1929, designated 64 counties in central and western Georgia, and one county in eastern Alabama, as regulated area. An amendment, effective November 1, 1929, enlarged this area to include 19 additional counties in Georgia and six in Alabama.

The condition now known as the phony-peach disease was first observed at Marshallville, Ga., some 50 years ago. Its infectious nature was determined only recently, as a result of special investigations begun in 1921 by the Bureau of Plant Industry. A "phony" tree develops shortened internodes, many lateral twigs, and large, flattened, dark-green leaves giving the appearance of compact, dense growth with very healthy foliage. Each year there is a notable and progressive decrease in the average size and yield of fruit, which is likely to be distinctly poorer in flavor than normal fruit, though slightly better in color. Eventually the infected trees fail to produce any commercial crop.

The Bureau of Plant Industry is applying intensive eradication measures involving the destruction of all infected plants or orchards. Meanwhile the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in cooperation with the Alabama and Georgia departments of agriculture is undertaking to prevent the spread of the disease.

The principal danger of spread to distant points is believed to be through the movement of nursery stock. Scions, seeds, and fruit are not capable of carrying the disease.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING  
THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PHONY-PEACH DISEASE TO THE STATE  
OF MISSISSIPPI**

APRIL 2, 1930.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the phony-peach disease, a dangerous plant disease new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known to exist for some time in portions of Georgia and Alabama, has recently been discovered in the State of Mississippi.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the phony-peach disease to include the State of Mississippi within the quarantined area, and of restricting the movement of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, or any kinds or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots, from the said State or from any infected district determined therein.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board at the offices of the said administration, 1729 New

York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., April 24, 1930, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 8)

### DESTRUCTIVE COTTON PEST FOUND IN PACKAGE MAILED FROM INDIA

(Press notice)

JUNE 26, 1930.

Several pink bollworms stowed away in a small package of cottonseed sent by mail from India met a timely death recently when the package was examined by a plant quarantine inspector at Atlanta, Ga. The pink bollworm is a destructive pest of cotton, regarded by entomologists as at least in the same class with the boll weevil.

In its long journey from India to the United States the package had been crushed, leaving a hole in one side large enough for the pests to crawl out, according to Tom O'Neill, assistant State entomologist and representative of the United States Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, who inspected the shipment. He immediately ordered the contraband package burned, thus preventing a potential invasion by this pest.

Although a special quarantine, designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm, prohibits the importation of cottonseed into the United States, this package was sent by an agricultural official of India, the original home of the pink bollworm, and was addressed to an agricultural official in the heart of the Cotton Belt.

This case presents a striking example of the possibility of introducing dangerous plant pests into the United States through the mails, says Lee A. Strong, chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, the branch of the Department of Agriculture whose duty it is to see that foreign plant pests and diseases are kept out of the country.

"The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration enjoys the full cooperation of the Post Office Department," Mr. Strong said, "but it requires little imagination to appreciate the magnitude of the task of detecting among the millions of packages which reach the United States from foreign countries those which contain plant materials and which may harbor plant pests."

The numerous channels of modern transportation and communication by rail or ocean, by motor vehicles, airplanes, and dirigibles afford abundant avenues for the invasion of our country by plant pests not already established in the United States. Unfortunately, Mr. Strong says, these pests fail to bring their natural enemies with them.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 52)

REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 42, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, ENTITLED "JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE JOINT RESOLUTION ENTITLED 'JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR ERADICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM AND AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR,' APPROVED MAY 21, 1928," APPROVED FEBRUARY 8, 1930

(Approved April 8, 1930; effective April 9, 1930)

Under authority conferred by Public Resolution No. 42, Seventy-first Congress, approved February 8, 1930, entitled "Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to provide for eradication of pink bollworm and authorizing an appropriation therefor,' approved May 21, 1928," the following regulations are hereby prescribed governing the compensation of farmers on account of losses which may be sustained due to the establishment of any noncotton zone in any State of the United States:



### Regulation 1

Applications for compensation by farmers will be considered only when they involve losses originating during the growing season of 1930, or later. Compensation for the losses originating during the growing season of 1930 will be considered only under the conditions prescribed in regulations 2 to 7, inclusive, as here approved or as subsequently amended. Compensation for losses originating during the growing season of 1931, or later, will be considered only under the conditions prescribed in regulations 8 to 11, inclusive, as here approved or as subsequently amended.

### Regulation 2

Federal compensation for the crop of 1930 shall be paid to farmers under these regulations only in a State which has established and enforced a non-cotton zone, adequate, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the eradication of the pink bollworm therein and which, through action of its legislature or through action of individuals, associations, and/or corporations, shall have made guaranties satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that there shall be repaid into the Treasury of the United States one-half of the appropriation for compensation for the crop of 1930.

### Regulation 3

The Secretary of Agriculture shall be furnished, by a properly authorized official of the State, with a certified copy of the proclamation or other authority establishing the noncotton zone. The Secretary of Agriculture shall be furnished with a memorandum, certified to by a recognized authority, stating that the noncotton zone established by the aforesaid proclamation or order is situated within a county, or counties, in which or within a radius of 5 miles, thereof, live pink bollworms were found during the fiscal year 1929-30.

### Regulation 4

To determine the actual and necessary losses incident to the enforcement of noncotton zones established in connection with the crop of 1930, the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint a board consisting of three members, two of whom shall be residents of the State in which such noncotton zone is established. This board shall be known as the "compensation claim board" and shall have as its chairman an officer of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. In selecting other members of the compensation claim board the Secretary shall give consideration to nominations made by the commissioner of agriculture and horticulture and any cooperating agencies of the State in which such noncotton zone is established.

### Regulation 5

It shall be the duty of the compensation claim board to receive and review all claims, and in cooperation with the State entomologist of the State in which such noncotton zone is established, to secure such information concerning said claims as in its judgment is necessary to determine the actual and necessary loss sustained by any farmer because of the enforced nonproduction of cotton. It shall further be the duty of said board to recommend and certify to the Secretary of Agriculture the amount to be paid under a claim submitted by any farmer in accordance with these regulations. The claims approved by said compensation claim board shall be on vouchers approved for such purposes and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chairman of said board certifying (1) that the claimant has complied with the quarantine and control regulations relative to the pink bollworm established by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State in which such noncotton zone was established; (2) that in estimating such losses due account was taken of the value of other crops which were produced on said land, and that the loss does not exceed the difference in return to the farmer from cotton over such other crops; and (3) the amount of the claim approved by the compensation claim board established in accordance with these regulations.

### Regulation 6

In determining the amount due any farmer for actual and necessary losses sustained because of the enforced nonproduction of cotton in any noncotton zone established for the crop of 1930, the compensation claim board shall take into consideration the following and such other facts as, in their judgment, may be necessary:

(a) The average yields per acre and the types of cotton produced within the area under consideration for the crop years 1927, 1928, and 1929; and the market value of cotton in 1930 at a time when it would normally be marketed.

(b) The average yield per acre of cotton and substitute crops for 1930, based upon the type of soil and other factors which affect the quantity and quality of the crop produced.

(c) The acreage planted in cotton during the crop season 1929. Land within said noncotton zone which was not planted in cotton during the crop season of 1929 may be included only when, in the judgment of the compensation claim board, such land would, in fact and in keeping with approved practices and customs of good husbandry, have been planted in cotton during 1930: *Provided, however*, That all such claims shall be reviewed and approved by the Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, who is hereby designated and authorized to so act for the Secretary of Agriculture.

(d) The diligence employed by the owner or tenant of the land in producing and marketing a substitute crop: *Provided, however*, That diligence may not be required where, because of the delay incident to clean-up or other justifiable causes, it is clearly apparent that the production of a substitute crop would have failed to return to the owner or tenant the actual cost of production.

(e) The market value of the substitute crop or crops at a time when they could be marketed.

(f) The adaptability of the land to cotton and the substitute crop.

(g) The equipment, labor, land, water, etc., usual and necessary in the production of cotton which is owned or controlled by the claimant.

### Regulation 7

No compensation shall be paid to farmers, under these regulations, in excess of the average return from cotton, even though the substitute crop has been produced at a loss.

### Regulation 8

Federal compensation shall be paid to farmers under these regulations only in a State which has established and enforced a noncotton zone adequate, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the eradication of the pink bollworm therein and which shall appropriate and pay a sum equal to the amount expended in such State by the United States.

### Regulation 9

All claims for compensating farmers for actual or necessary loss due to enforced nonproduction of cotton within any noncotton zone shall be reviewed and approved by a duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

### Regulation 10

The Secretary of Agriculture shall be furnished, by a properly authorized official of the State, with a certified copy of the proclamation or other authority establishing the noncotton zone.

### Regulation 11

The Secretary of Agriculture shall be furnished, by a properly authorized official of the State, a statement, duly certified (which certificate shall show the authority of such officer to make same) and, showing, for each claim submitted:

(a) That the reimbursement requested is for compensation for actual and necessary loss due to the enforced nonproduction of cotton and was sustained by the farmer because of the establishment of a noncotton zone in a county within which, or within a radius of 5 miles thereof, the live pink bollworm has been found prior to the establishment of the noncotton zone.



(b) That the loss was determined as provided for in existing statutes of the State.

(c) That, in estimating such loss, due account has been taken of the value of other crops which were produced on said farm land, and that the loss for which compensation is claimed does not exceed the difference in return to the farmer from cotton over such other crops as were produced.

(d) That the farmer presenting the claim has complied in good faith with all of the quarantine and control regulations prescribed by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture relative to the pink bollworm.

(e) Such other information as may be necessary fully to establish all facts in connection with the losses for which compensation is claimed.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of April, 1930.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 42, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS (H. J. RES. 232)

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE JOINT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR ERADICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM AND AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR," APPROVED MAY 21, 1928

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for eradication of pink bollworm and authorizing an appropriation therefor," approved May 21, 1928 (Forty-fifth Statutes, page 688), is amended to read as follows:

"That when any State shall have enacted legislation and taken measures, including the establishment and enforcement of noncotton zones, adequate, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to eradicate the pink bollworm in any area thereof actually infested, or threatened, by such pests, the said Secretary, under regulations to be prescribed by him, is authorized to pay, out of \$2,500,000 hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in cooperation with the proper authorities of the State concerned in compensating any farmer for his actual and necessary loss due to the enforced nonproduction of cotton within said zones: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein authorized to be appropriated shall be available for compensation in connection with the establishment of a noncotton zone in any county unless and until the live pink bollworm is found within such county or within a radius of five miles thereof: *Provided further*, That such loss as to noncotton zones established by the State of Texas shall be determined as provided for in existing statutes of that State, and similarly by similar statutes which may later be provided by other States concerned, and that in estimating such loss due account shall be taken of the value of other crops which may be produced on said land, so that the loss shall not exceed the difference in return to the farmer from cotton over such other crops: *Provided further*, That such determination of actual and necessary loss shall be subject to the review and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement shall be made with respect to any farmer who has not complied in good faith with all of the quarantine and control regulations prescribed by said Secretary of Agriculture and such State relative to the pink bollworm: *And provided further*, That when a State through action of its legislature or through action of individuals, associations, and/or corporations shall have made guarantees satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that there shall be repaid into the Treasury of the United States one-half of the appropriation for compensation for the crop of 1930, then on the basis of a determination by the Secretary of Agriculture of the actual and necessary losses incident to the enforcement of noncotton zones the appropriation herein authorized shall be available only for compensation for the crop of 1930 unless the State in which any noncotton zone is established shall thereafter appropriate and pay a sum in each year equal to the amount expended in such State by the United States under this authorization."

Approved, February 8, 1930.

P.Q.C.A.—281.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

REMOVAL OF FUMIGATION REQUIREMENT FOR COTTON LINT MOVING FROM CERTAIN COUNTIES OF TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO

(Authorized under paragraph 2 (d), section A, regulation 5, Quarantine No. 52)

(Approved May 28, 1930; effective June 1, 1930)

Paragraph 2 (d) of regulation 5 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, effective January 1, 1930, lists the following as one of the alternative conditions for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cotton lint from the areas regulated under the pink-bollworm quarantine:

"(d) That the material consists either of samples or of baled and compressed (see paragraph (a)) lint or linters, produced and ginned in a county



within which and within 5 miles of which (1) no pink-bollworm infestation has been found during the same crop season or during the two preceding crop seasons, (2) no infested seed cotton is known to have been ginned during such period, and (3) all cottonseed produced therein has been sterilized in a cottonseed-heating machine approved by and operated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Fumigation shall, however, also be required, for the interstate movement from such counties or regulated parts thereof to points outside the regulated areas of motes, grabbots, flues, picker waste, and all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber other than samples and commercial baled lint and linters. The crop season within the meaning of this paragraph shall be interpreted as extending from June 1 of one year to May 31 of the following year."

Notice is hereby given that the counties of Chaves, Eddy, and Otero in the State of New Mexico, the counties of Andrews, Glasscock, and Martin, and the regulated parts of the counties of Borden, Dawson, and Howard in the State of Texas, are designated as counties within which and within 5 miles of which cotton is produced and ginned under the conditions specified as (1), (2), and (3) above.

Accordingly, effective June 1, 1930, so long as the conditions named shall be maintained, or until further notice, the issuance of permits for the interstate movement from the regulated area to points outside thereof of baled lint and linters which have been compressed to a density of 22 pounds to the cubic foot and which have been produced and ginned in the counties named, is authorized without requiring the further safeguard of fumigation. The issuance of permits for the interstate movement of uncompressed and unfumigated samples of cotton lint from the counties named or from regulated parts thereof to points outside the regulated area is also authorized. Fumigation will, however, continue to be required for the interstate movement from such counties or regulated parts thereof to points outside the regulated areas of motes, grabbots, flues, picker waste, and all forms of unmanufactured cotton fibers other than samples and commercial baled lint and linters.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

#### AMENDMENTS TO ARIZONA QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 7

The following amendments to Arizona Quarantine Order No. 7 indicate the boundaries of the heavily infested area, of the noncotton zones, and of the restricted cotton zone, established in connection with the suppression of the pink bollworm outbreak in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, described on page 202 of S. R. A. No. 101, and elsewhere.

#### STATE OF ARIZONA

#### ARIZONA COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Oscar C. Bartlett, Ph. D., State Entomologist

#### QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 7

Seed Cotton and Cotton Seed, Cotton Boll Weevil, and Pink Bollworm

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3

In order to prevent the further spread of the pink bollworm, a dangerous and destructive pest of cotton, it is hereby ordered and declared:

(a) That the area described below be known as heavily infested area—

Beginning at a point east of the town of Mesa where the township line between range 5 east and range 6 east intersects the highway designated as the Apache Trail and running due east along the said Apache Trail to the point where the said Apache Trail crosses the canal known as the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal; thence southerly along the said canal to the point where the canal intersects the township line between township 1 south and township 2 south; thence west along the township line between township 1 south and township 2 south to where the said township line intersects the township line between range 5 east

and range 6 east; thence north along the said township line to the place of beginning.

(b) That all seed cotton produced within this heavily infested area be ginned at one of the following gins: The Apache Trail gin, the Roosevelt gin.

(c) That no seed cotton, bolls, bollies, cotton plants, or parts of plants be removed from the above-designated area except to the gins designated in paragraph (b) for ginning purposes.

(d) That no cotton seed shall be removed from any of the gins designated in paragraph (b) until the gin is equipped with a seed sterilizer of a type approved by the inspector.

(e) That the term "inspector" is to be interpreted as meaning an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, or a duly authorized and appointed inspector of the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Effective November 8, 1929.

OSCAR C. BARTLETT,  
State Entomologist.

## STATE OF ARIZONA

### ARIZONA COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Oscar C. Bartlett, Ph. D., State Entomologist

#### QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 7

Seed Cotton and Cotton Seed, Cotton Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4

In order to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders, into areas not known to be infested and to eradicate the pest from areas now infested, and under authority conferred by section 133 Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1928, and having duly had the public hearing required thereby, it is hereby ordered and declared:

1. That the following sections of land lying in the Counties of Maricopa and Pinal are declared to be a "noncotton" zone:

#### *Maricopa County*

- T2NR6E. Secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.  
 T1NR5E. Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.  
 T1NR6E. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.  
 T1NR7E. Secs. 18, 19, 30, 31, 32.  
 T1SR4E. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36.  
 T1SR5E. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.  
 T1SR6E. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.  
 T1SR7E. Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32.  
 T2SR4E. Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12.  
 T2SR5E. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.  
 T2SR6E. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.  
 T2SR7E. Secs. 5 and 6.

#### *Pinal County*

- T3SR5E. Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36.  
 T3SR6E. Secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32.  
 T4SR5E. Secs. 1, 2, 3.  
 T4SR6E. Secs. 5 and 6.

(a) That until further notice it shall be unlawful to plant, grow, cultivate, or have cotton, cotton plants, cotton seed, or seed cotton present in any stage of development in the above designated noncotton zone.

2. That the following sections of land lying in the counties of Maricopa and Pinal are declared to be a "restricted cotton" zone:

*Maricopa County*

T2NR4E.	Secs. 35 and 36.
T2NR5E.	Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
T2NR6E.	Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36.
T2NR7E.	Sec. 7 and Secs. 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, if surveyed.
T1NR4E.	Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36.
T1NR5E.	Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 30, 31.
T1NR6E.	Secs. 1 and 12.
T1NR7E.	Secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35.
T1SR4E.	Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34.
T1SR5E.	Secs. 6, 7, 18.
T1SR7E.	Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35.
T2SR4E.	Secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
T2SR5E.	Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
T2SR6E.	Secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35.
T2SR7E.	Secs. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

*Pinal County*

T3SR5E.	Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
T3SR6E.	Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35.
T4SR5E.	Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
T4SR6E.	Secs. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

(a) That until further notice no Pima or long-staple cotton shall be planted or grown in the restricted cotton zone before the date of April 1 of any year and no upland or short-staple cotton shall be planted or grown in the restricted cotton zone before the date of April 20 of any year. That until further notice it shall be unlawful to plant, grow, cultivate, or have stub or volunteer cotton present in any stage of development in the above-restricted cotton zone.

Adopted February 28, 1930.

Effective immediately.

OSCAR C. BARTLETT, Ph. D.,  
State Entomologist.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

### AMENDS PORTO RICO POTATO QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

JUNE 28, 1930.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced an amendment to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes, which eliminates the provision for the importation, without restriction, of potatoes from foreign countries into Porto Rico. On and after August 1, 1930, the entry of foreign potatoes into Porto Rico will be governed by the same restrictions which apply to shipments to the mainland. A recent field survey of the potato-growing areas in Porto Rico by the pathologist of the Insular Department of Agriculture and Labor revealed no evidence of the existence on that island of the potato wart disease or other injurious potato pests.



P. Q. C. A.—Potato Regs.

[Amendment of Regulation 7. Effective August 1, 1930]

# AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The only change effected by the amendment which follows is the elimination of the provision for the importation, without restriction, of potatoes from foreign countries into Porto Rico.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

## AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES (REVISED)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 7 of the regulations of March 1, 1922, supplemental to the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued December 22, 1913, governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

**"Regulation 7.**—Special provision for the importation of potatoes from foreign countries into Hawaii, and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, into the United States.

"Potatoes from any foreign country may be imported into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912.

"Potatoes may be imported from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or districts, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912.

"Potatoes may be imported from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, into the United States, subject only to the following conditions and restrictions, which must be strictly observed and complied with:

"(a) Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, shall first make application for a permit, in the manner and form as prescribed in regulation 3, and upon approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application a permit will be issued.

"(b) Importations from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted entry only through the ports of El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., respectively.

"(c) Importations from the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, will be permitted entry only through the port of Calexico, Calif.

"(d) The requirements contained in regulation 6 in regard to the sending of notice of arrival of shipment shall be complied with by the permittee.

"(e) No shipment of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and found, or believed to be, free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests."

This amendment of regulation 7 shall be effective on and after August 1, 1930.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of June, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL  
QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

P. Q. C. A.—Q61.

[Revision of section (d) of Regulation 5. Effective June 2, 1930]

## MODIFICATION OF THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This amendment modifies the conditions governing the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cotton linters from the area in Arizona quarantined on account of the *Thurberia* weevil. Under this modification the requirement as to compression of cotton lint may be waived in the case of mill-run and second-cut linters which have been ginned from sterilized seed and passed through a special roller equipment. The requirement that such linters must be fumigated under vacuum remains in effect as a further safeguard to eliminate risk of spread of the weevil in the event of possible contamination of the linters subsequent to their passing through the rollers.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF  
QUARANTINE NO. 61 (REVISED)

[Approved June 2, 1930; effective on and after June 2, 1930]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that section (d) of regulation 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 61 (revised), on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, which were promulgated July 9, 1927, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) *Cotton lint* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits for such movement may be granted on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that such cotton lint (except samples) has been compressed to a density of not less than 22 pounds to the cubic foot, and (2) that such cotton lint has been fumigated under vacuum, under the direction of, and in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector: *Provided*, That the compression requirement may be waived with respect to mill-run and second-cut linters when such linters have been ginned from sterilized seed and have been passed through a special roller equipment in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, all cottonseed and *Thurberia* weevils therein would be crushed.

"Baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the *Thurberia* weevil."

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 2, 1930.

Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of June, 1930.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Foregoing amendment sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Arizona.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised) on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, effective June 2, 1930. This amendment modifies section (d) of regula-

tion 5, relating to the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cotton lint from the regulated area in Arizona. Under this modification the requirement as to compression of cotton lint may be waived in the case of mill-run and second-cut linters which have been ginned from sterilized seed and passed through a special roller equipment. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., June 18, 1930.]

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## TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

### PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, April 5, 1930.*

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Postmasters in the State of California are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Inyokern and Mojave have been discontinued and, therefore, such material should not be sent to those places in future but to the point at which inspection is maintained nearest to the office of address upon payment of the required postage, as prescribed by section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations.

F. A. TILTON,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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### ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN STATE OF CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, April 22, 1930.*

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Crescent City, Del Norte County, and this place should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations.

F. A. TILTON,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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## HAWKINS TRANSFERS FROM PLANT INDUSTRY TO PLANT QUARANTINE

Lon A. Hawkins, principal physiologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been placed in charge of a new unit of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. In this position Doctor Hawkins becomes responsible for the application, under the various Federal quarantines, of methods used in sterilizing and disinfecting plants and plant products moving into or within the United States.

These methods have been developed by the research bureaus of the department, but standardization and coordination of their operations are necessary for best results in commercial practice. Importers, shippers, nurserymen, growers, and others spend large sums annually to free plants and plant products from pests, so that these products may move under the provisions of Federal quarantines. Because of the importance of this work in the effort to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and the amount of money invested in it, the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration wishes to make available to



those who bear the expense of these treatments the services of the most capable experts in this line of work. Doctor Hawkins's wide experience with problems involved in the transportation and handling of fruits and vegetables and other plant products makes him an outstanding specialist in this field, well qualified to undertake the work that will be under his direction.

Doctor Hawkins received his degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1913 and has taken graduate work in botany and plant physiology at the University of Chicago and Ohio State University. Since entering the Bureau of Plant Industry, April 11, 1907, he has had charge of investigations dealing with the transportation and storage of fruits and vegetables. (The Official Record, vol. 9. No. 17, p. 8.)

## PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the administration during the period April 1 to June 30, 1930, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the plant quarantine act, as follows:

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS

In the case of the United States *v.* The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in the transportation of a shipment of plant roots from New York City into the District of Columbia without State certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 406.)

In the case of the United States *v.* F. Rynveld & Sons (Inc.), New York, N. Y., in the shipment of plant roots into the District of Columbia without State certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 407.)

### EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Associated Seed Growers (Inc.), Le Roy, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two consignments of shelled corn consisting of 2 bushels each, to a point outside of the regulated area, without the required certificate or permit, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 369.)

### JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Rutherford Platt and William A. Forbes, jr., doing business as The Living Tree Guild, New York, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of one potted spruce tree from New York to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 412.)

### MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* C. B. Chewning, Fredericksburg, Va., in the interstate transportation of Florida citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, with suspended sentence on good behavior for one year. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 385.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Frank Cromer, Fredericksburg, Va., in the interstate transportation of Florida citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, with suspended sentence on good behavior for one year. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 386.)

In the case of the United States *v.* J. B. Mitchell, Fredericksburg, Va., in the interstate transportation of Florida citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, with suspended sentence on good behavior for one year. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 387.)

In the case of the United States *v.* T. J. Crack, Baliston, Va., in the interstate transportation of Florida citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, with suspended sentence on good behavior for one year. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 411.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Dawson Produce Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., in the interstate shipment and transportation of Florida citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 on each of four counts.

WHITE PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* the Washington Nursery Co., Toppenish, Wash., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 396.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the ports named:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. E. Z. Spence.....	Nogales, Ariz.....	3 bamboo cane roots.....	\$5
Mrs. S. C. Smith.....	do.....	29 oranges.....	5
Maria Sereno De Valencia.....	do.....	29 apricots.....	5
Petra Molina.....	do.....	25 fresh figs, 50 apricots.....	5
D. Gil.....	do.....	27 mangoes.....	5
A. Esparza.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	6 avocados.....	5
J. C. Pfeil.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	5
Josefa Saldona.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	5 avocados.....	5
Leopolda Betancourt.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	5
Conception Betancourt.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	5
Alvine Balabez.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	5
Marie Cardanis.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	5
R. Andrade.....	do.....	9 peaches, 1 pear, 2 mangoes, 25 avocados.....	20
D. E. Wueste.....	do.....	6 avocados.....	5
Pablo Cano.....	El Paso, Tex.....	4 piezas sugarcane.....	5
Luz Gallardo.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	5
Andrea Jimenez.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	5
Francisco Colunga.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	5
Margarita Mares de Rodriguez.....	do.....	4 piezas sugarcane.....	5
Cosme Bengoechea.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	5
Trinidad Duran de Velarde.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	5
R. N. Campbell.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	6 avocados.....	5
Ignacio Balli.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	5
Francisco Gonzalez.....	do.....	8 mangoes.....	5
Christano C. Garcia.....	do.....	6 avocados.....	5
Mrs. W. K. Morris.....	do.....	6 avocados, 9 mangoes, 13 plants.....	10
Mrs. J. M. Brown.....	do.....	1 mango, 12 avocados.....	5
Cosme Gonzalez.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	5
Roberto Medina.....	Laredo, Tex.....	2 oranges.....	5
D. C. Hobbs.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	5
J. W. Johnson.....	do.....	12 avocados, 3 mangoes.....	5
Manuel Yanos.....	Presidio, Tex.....	7 mangoes.....	5
Maria Gracia.....	Rio Grande City, Tex.....	8 avocados with seed.....	5
Alfred Byington.....	Roma, Tex.....	3 avocados.....	5
Morfin Rojas.....	Ysleta, Tex.....	40 pounds corn.....	5
Celerino Rodrigues.....	do.....	6 avocados.....	5

## ORGANIZATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Administration.*  
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief.*  
B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*  
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*  
C. A. LOCKE, *Executive Assistant.*

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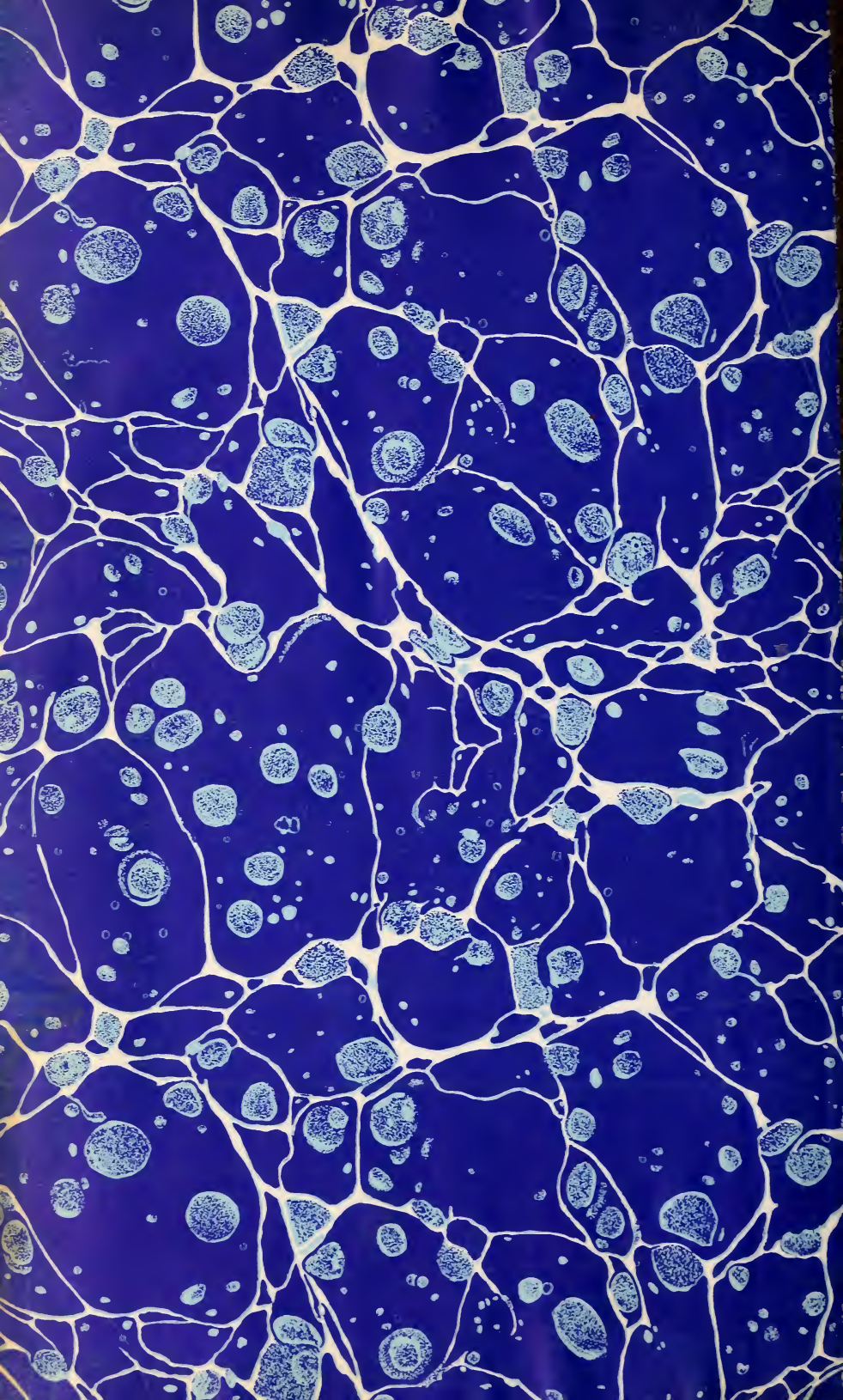
E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*  
S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*  
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Melrose Highlands, Mass.).*  
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, Boston, Mass.; Western Section, Toledo, Ohio).*  
C. H. HADLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, Camden, N. J.).*  
R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*  
B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*  
M. H. FORD, *Acting in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*  
W. C. O'KANE, *in Field Charge Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine in Florida (Headquarters, Orlando, Fla.).*  
A. C. BAKER, *Bureau of Entomology, in Field Charge Investigational Work, Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (Headquarters, Orlando, Fla.).*  
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine Enforcement and Inspection Work in States other than Florida (Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.).*

### ADVISORY FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD

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